THE MOUNTAINEER, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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Original Poetry.

ANXIETY—A FRAGMENT.

BY JOHN LYON.

ANXIETY, to thee the world does owe
It's rise or fall, its merit or defame;
Thou art the spur in man for weal or woe,
For praise and glory, or eternal shame;—
Dominions, crowns, victory, wealth, or fame,
And all that this vain world so much admire,
Classed with the virtues of a brilliant name;
To thee 's attached the spice of life, the fire,
And energy to attain all human wants require.

The grave, the silent grave alone can hush
The phrenzied longings of soul-killing care;
Yet anxious minds will plod and forward push,
No matter what, or how, or when, or where
Opposing elements may rise to scare
The dear-loved object which they would command:
Like Atlas, they this pond'rous load must bear:
Should all prove fruitless spinning ropes of sand!
They'll turn the wheel, tho' falling lifeless from their hand.

No leisure's known for men of care-worn life,
They have no pow'r to bridle up their toil;
Their relaxation is the mind's worst strife;
The sun may shine, and gaiety may smile;
But this to them is Hell. The pot must boil,
Tho' running o'er, and spoiling all they own.
Care, like a serpent, round their brains do coil:
No sought-out ease for worldlings can be shown;
[illegible] unknown.

Prosperity and fortune may have piled
The wish'd-for treasures of their sole regard;
Yet, like the thankless face that never smiled,
It cannot satiate greed, far less reward.
The wealth of increase, which they think debarred
From them; their craving spirit, starving will produce
The phantom ghost, and when thrown off their guard,
In dread despair they reap lost virtues due—
And die in miser-care, with all that round them grew.

Ah! who would covet the rich, anxious man,
With all his vast possessions, and his care!
Far less, the lazy sluggard, as he can
Never break the shackles, sloth makes him wear.
With nature's vices they are born to share
The opposites, which keeps this world alive.
There must be drones (tho' well we could them spare)
As well as working bees to grace this motley hive.

Selections.

THE LOST INHERITANCE.

THE Paris correspondent of the New York *Express* writes thus: I have a story to relate to your readers this week, which, occupying more space than I usually devote to incidents conveys so excellent a moral, that I have yielded to the temptation to give it in full. The train from Paris to Lyons stopped at the station of Joigny, a town upon the route, and after leaving a few passengers, again went on. The depot, for a moment crowded with railroad agents and lookers-on, was soon deserted by all but two individuals. One of them was an old man, dressed in the garb of a well-to-do farmer; the other, a youth of five-and-twenty, who seemed to be waiting for some one to come and meet him. To this personage the old man finally addressed himself.

"May I presume, sir," said he, "to enquire if you are Clement B."

"Yes, my good man," replied the youth with a haughtiness of manner, "and I have no doubt you are Mr. Martin."

"At your service, sir," replied the other.

"Well, Mr. Martin," continued Clement, in the same tone, "I began to imagine you intended to keep me waiting. That would not have been the best manner in which to have insinuated yourself in my good graces."

The old man, instead of replying, let his head fall upon his breast, as if in deep affliction, and conducted the new comer towards a large old-fashioned carriage, to which a very rough-looking horse was harnessed. "Here is your carriage, sir," said Martin. "If you will be kind enough to get in, I will have the honor of conducting you to the Hermitage."

"That my carriage, sir!" cried Clement. "Why I shall be taken for a traveling pedler."

But a few days before, Mr. Clement B., who now put on so many fine airs, was a simple clerk in a crockery store in Paris, and possessed the reputation of being a quiet unpretending little fellow. What, then, had brought about this sudden and radical transformation! He had become, since the previous day, a rich man, and it may be well understood that the possessor of an income of twenty thousand francs a year finds it difficult to retain the modest demeanor of a poor clerk. On the previous day, while dusting the large piles of crockery under his charge, a letter had arrived through the post, conveying to him the startling intelligence that one of his uncles, of whom he had often heard as an eccentric and very wealthy old man, but whom he had never seen, had just died at his *chateau*, in Burgundy, leaving his nephew, Clement, sole legatee of his estates, to the exclusion of many other heirs. The letter was from a notary in the province, who desired him to leave Paris immediately, for Joigny, the town near which this uncle had resided, where he would be met by Mr. Martin, an old, confidential servant of the defunct, and conducted from the railroad to the 'Hermitage,' the name which the deceased had given to the *chateau* and his estate. Almost driven out of his senses by such an unexpected stroke of fortune, he hastened to obey the notary's directions, and on his arrival at Joigny, joined Martin as we have seen. On jolted the queer vehicle in which our hero had so contemptuously taken a place, until after a ride of several miles, the occupants arrived at their destination. Martin offered the honors of the Hermitage to the new proprietor, called all the servants and introduced them to their future master, and then conducted the latter to his own apartments.

"This was the sleeping-chamber of your uncle," said Martin, as they entered a vast apartment, furnished in old fashioned style. "It was in this room that he died, some ten days ago. But the nephew, instead of evincing any emotion, upon being shown the chamber of his benefactor, threw upon all around him a look of scorn, and cried:—

"Upon my word, I can't say I think much of the old boy's taste? I never saw anything so ugly in all my life."

"Notwithstanding, sir," replied Martin, "it is the best we have here; and, if you cannot content yourself, I really don't know where you will find other lodgings."

"Me live here! You don't imagine I am such a donkey, I hope! For us young fellows, do you see, Paris is the only place; so I shall sell this old crazy rookery at and then be off."

"Sell the Hermitage, your uncle's favorite place of residence! Impossible! And we servants who hoped to end our days under this roof, what is to become once, of us?"

"Mr. Martin," retorted the young man, "let me hear none of your complaints, I beg. Get me some dinner, and afterwards you will drive me to the notary's."

After having eaten a hearty meal, notwithstanding he found the meats insipid and the wines sour, the legatee, still accompanied by Martin, re-entered the carriage, and the two started off.

"If I am not mistaken," observed Mr. Clement, after an hour's ride, "we passed this spot this morning, and that"—pointing to a building—"is the railway depot. Do we take the cars?"

"You alone will do so," responded his companion, speaking very gravely, and in a manner which caused the young man to tremble in spite of himself. "I, sir, am your uncle, and happily, I am not dead. Having heard good accounts of your conduct, I had resolved to make you heir of all I possess; but, before doing so, I wished to know if you were really deserving of my generosity, and I had recourse to stratagem, which has thoroughly exposed your true character to me. Good bye, Mr. Clement; return to your shop, and remember that your arrogance and ingratitude have lost you that which will never again be placed within your reach."

The old man then gave his foolish nephew a few hundred francs to indemnify him for the expense of his trip, took leave of him at the depot, and returned home. The feelings of the young man may be imagined, but as the yellow covered novels say, "they cannot be described." I think this true story is an apt illustration of the maxim, "Never halloo until you are out of the woods."

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

DAMASCUS is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates; Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel—an island of virdure in a desert—"a predestinated capitol," with martial and sacred associations extending through more than thirty centuries. It was "near Damascus" that Saul of Tarsus saw the "light from Heaven above the brightness of the sun;" the street which is called Strait, in which it was said "he prayeth," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there are still the sheik, the ass and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and of the Mediterranean still "occupy" these "with the multitude of their waiters." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it is given to man to have but one paradise, and, for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julian called "the eye of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah, "the head of Syria." From Damascus came the damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damasco; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth bright ground; the damask rose, introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII.; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artists into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold, a kind of Mosaic engraving and sculpture united, called Damaskeening—with which boxes and bureaus, and swords and guns are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the "rivers of Damascus," the "river of gold," still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of "Syrian gardone."

REMARKS BY A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "MOUNTAINEER."

The first mention of Damascus is in the 15th chapter of Genesis, by Abraham. The city of Damascus lays east of the Mediterranean sea, and about 175 miles northeast of Jerusalem. The name is significant and means "RED-CLOTH."

In a very ancient copy of the Hebrew text, the two first verses of Genesis reads thus: "After these matters the word of the Lord came unto Abram through the Seer, saying: 'Fear nothing, Abram; I will pay thee thy great multiplying wages.' And Abram replied, 'My God, the Lord, what wilt thou give to me and I go childless, while the son to possess my house—he will aid the God of *Red-cloth*?" (Damascus.)

Abram was born about 300 years after the flood, so that Damascus may be more than 4000 years old.

KING'S JESTER.

HONORABLE JOHN F. KINNEY.

BAR MEETING.

AT a meeting of the members of the Bar of Otoe County, held at the office of Harding & Blackman, in Nebraska City, on Saturday, September 9, 1860.

On motion, I. L. Gibbs was called to the chair, and W. H. Brodhead was appointed Secretary.

The chair announced that the bar had been called together to take such action as might be deemed appropriate in view of the fact, that our brother, Hon. John F. Kinney is about to leave us, and retires from the practice of law, to enter upon the discharge of the responsible duties of Chief Justice of Utah, whither he has been called by the government of the United States, without his knowledge and without his solicitation. The chairman said ordinarily, perhaps, action of this kind might be deemed improper, but in view of the fact that Judge Kinney had been selected to fill this responsible station, without his solicitation and when it was well known to many of us that he did not agree with many of the measures of the Administration, but solely from a conviction of his eminent fitness for that peculiar place, and when his many social, professional and business virtues were considered, and in view of the fact that our town is about suffering the loss of one of its most valued citizens, and the bar was yielding one of its ablest and most honorable members for the public service, it was fitting and proper that some action should be taken. On this instance the eminent citizen had been called from our ranks to fill a difficult public position and yielding to a sense of public duty, Judge Kinney has made the sacrifice of family ties, social relations, a large and lucrative practice, and private friendships, to meet the call of his country. We are the losers, the public service gains an ornament in having among its members one whose conduct has ever been characterized by the strongest integrity and his public service by eminent ability and learning.

Mr. Cavins moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft such resolutions as should and might be deemed proper on the occasion, which was carried unanimously.

The chair appointed Cavins, McLennan, Blackman, McCracken and Croxton.

The commitee, after retiring, reported the following:

Whereas, we the members of the bar of Otoe County have learned that our brother, Hon. John F. Kinney, has been called by the public executive to leave us, and whereas, we feel that some expression on our part is proper:

Therefore, Resolved, That as a member of the bar of the Territory of Nebraska, we have heard with regret, that the relations existing between ourselves and our esteemed and worthy brother attorney, John F. Kinney, are so soon to be severed, by his retiring from the practice to fill the honorable and responsible position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

Resolved, That in taking leave of our worthy and esteemed friend we revert with pleasure to the dignity, impartiality and courtesy which have marked his course as a member of the bar, and we point with pride to his example as one worthy to be imitated and followed by all who practice the law.

Resolved, That in the retirement of John F. Kinney from the practice at this bar, the profession looses a learned, able and distinguished lawyer, and ourselves a warm, true and generous friend.

Resolved, That we express our most sincere hope and our most unshaken confidence, that he may and will succeed in discharging the high and responsible duties of his office to the full satisfaction of the general government and of the people of the Territory of Utah.

[BY AUTHORITY]

Public Acts

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1859, *and ended on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D.* 1860.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President, and President of the Senate. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAP. XLIX.—*An act to furnish additional Mail Facilities.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand, one hundred and sixty dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be placed at the disposal of the Post Master General, for mail service on the new post routes in Western Kansas, authorized by the act of March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty: and that the sum of four hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be applied on such of the new routes established by the act entitled "an act to establish post routes," [an act to establish certain postal roads,] approved June eleventh, [fourteenth] eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, as the Post Master General may deem advisable.

APPROVED, May 16, 1860.

CHAP. L.—*An act to create an additional Land District in Washington Territory.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That, when in the opinion of the President it may be expedient, all the public lands in the Territory of Washington to which the Indian title shall have been extinguished or may hereafter be extinguished, lying east and south of the following boundaries, shall constitute a new land district to be called the "Columbia River District," viz: Beginning on the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions and on the summit of the Cascade Mountains at the nearest range line to the East line of range twelve, thence South on the nearest range lines on the summit of said mountains to the line dividing townships ten and eleven North, thence West to the line dividing ranges six and seven West, thence north on said line to the third standard parallel, thence West to "Shoal Water Bay," thence with the Shoal Water Bay, including any islands therein, to the Pacific—the western boundary of said district above the line dividing ranges ten and eleven and on the summit of the Cascade Mountains, to be adjusted by the Department of the Interior as near the points before given as is consistent with the lines of the public surveys—and the President shall be authorized hereafter from time to time, as circumstances may require, to adjust the boundaries of the land districts in said Territory and remove the offices which the same shall be expedient.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session after such appointment, a register and receiver for said district who shall be required to reside at the site of the land office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation as is or may hereafter be prescribed by law in relation to the existing land office and officers in said Territory.

APPROVED, May 16, 1860.

CHAP. LI.—*An act to amend the "Act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Departments of the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the charter of the Provident Association of Clerks be, and the same is hereby, so amended that any member of the Association may, on giving one month's notice to the president and board of officers, withdraw from the Association, and receive out of the funds and assets of the Association such sum as the president and board of officers of the said Association may consider just and equitable; but in no case to exceed the amount he may have contributed, with interest at the rate of six per centum, nor his distributive share of the entire assets, if distributed pro rata to family interests at the time of such withdrawal.

APPROVED, May 22, 1860.

CHAP. LVI.—*An act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz.:

For the Chaplain of the Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives, miscellaneous items, viz.:

For expenses of select committees, nine thousand dollars; and for the payment of expenses of the several investigating committees of the House of Representatives, forty-eight thousand dollars; and also for the payment of the expenses of witnesses summoned or to be summoned before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives during the present session, twelve thousand dollars; and that the said sums shall be added to the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the House.

For expenses of the heating and ventilating apparatus, including pay of engineers, firemen, laborers, fuel, oil, tools, three thousand four hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives.—For furniture, repairs, and boxes for members, ten thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages, and saddle-horses, four thousand dollars.

For stationery, six thousand dollars.

For laborers, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For folding documents, ten thousand dollars.

For the compensation of the draughtsman and clerks employed on the land maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the House of Representatives, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That from and after the thirtieth of June next all employment of draughtsman and clerks upon land maps shall cease.

For additional pages authorized by the House of Representatives three thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars.

For miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

For one carpet on the hall of the House of Representatives, four thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and six cents.

For seventy-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For binding twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty cents.

For reporting debates of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House and Senate for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the House and Senate for the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for printing, dry-pressing, inserting maps and plates, and binding documents ordered during the Thirty-third, *Thirty-third*, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Congress, nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for paper required for the printing of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, fifty thousand dollars.

To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for printing required for the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, forty thousand dollars.

To provide for the blanks and other printing, and the paper for the same, required preliminary to taking the eighth census, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

For payment of the unpaid expenses incurred in altering the arrangements of the hall of the House of Representatives, under the order of the House, three thousand seven hundred dollars; and the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby directed to settle the accounts of Captain Meigs, late superintendent of the Capitol extension, for his expenditures in altering the arrangements and seats of the hall of the House of Representatives according to the order of the House, and paid by him, according to his vouchers, for such expenditures, not to exceed the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Department of State.—For compensation to the interpreter to the mission to Japan, from the first of January to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, seventy-five thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses of such delegates as may be appointed by the President of the United States, on the part of this government, to attend a meeting of the International Statistical Congress, which is to meet in London in July, eighteen hundred and sixty, five thousand dollars.

War Department.—For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, in the office of the Surgeon General, two hundred dollars.

Navy Department.—For the charter of the Toey-wan, used in the transportation of the minister to China, to ascend the Peiho River, forty-five thousand dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, five thousand dollars.

For Surveys of the Public Lands.—For surveying liabilities incurred by the late surveyor general of Oregon during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying liabilities incurred by the late surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying liabilities incurred by the late surveyor general of California prior to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

To pay George G. Durham for twenty-two months' service as a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the sum of twenty-five hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-two cents.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for payment of the late Indian agents in Utah, (Hurt, Armstrong, Rose, and Bedell,) upon settlement of their accounts, fifty-three thousand and seven dollars and thirty-five cents.

APPROVED, May 24, 1860.

CHAP. LVII. *An Act making Appropriations for the Construction of certain Military Roads in the Territory of Washington.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums, to be expended, under the direction of the War Department, in the construction of the following named military roads in the Territory of Washington, to wit:

From Fort Benton to Walla Walla, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

From Steilacoom to Fort Vancouver, the sum of ten thousand ($10,000), to be expended exclusively on that portion between Cowlits River and Monticello.

APPROVED, May 25, 1860.

CHAP. LX. *An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, and Japan, two hundred and ninety six thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, forty thousand dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the interpreter to the mission to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, twenty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, forty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, viz: interpreters, guard, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, flags, and for payment of postages and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For office rent for those consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, twenty seven thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

For salaries of consuls general at Quebec, Calcutta, Alexandria, Havana, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main; consuls at Liverpool, London, Melbourne, Hong Kong, Glasgow, Mauritius, Singapore, Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston (Jamaica), Leeds, Manchester, Nassau (New Providence), Southampton, Turk's Island, Prince Edward's Island, Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Lyons, Moscow, Odessa, Revel, Saint Petersburg, Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba, San Juan (Porto Rico), Cadiz, Malaga, Ponce (Porto Rico), Trieste, Vienna, Aix la-Chapelle, Canton, Shanghai, Fouchou, Amoy, Ningpo, Beirut, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Funchal, Oporto, Saint Thomas, Elsineur, Genoa, Basle, Geneva, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Leipsic, Munich, Leghorn, Stuttgardt, Bremen, Hamburg, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, San Juan del Sur, Aspinwall, Panama, Laguayra, Honolulu, Lahaina, Cape Town, Falkland Islands, Venice, Stettin, Candia, Cyprus, Batavia, Fayal, Santiago (Cape de Verdes), Saint Croix, Spezzia, Athens, Zanzibar, Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, Rio Grande, Matamoras, Mexico (city), Tampico, Paso del Norte, Tabasco, Paita, Tumbez, Talcahuano, Carthagena, Sabanillo, Omoa, Guayaquil, Cobija, Montevideo, Tahiti, Bay of Islands, Apia, Lanthala; commercial agents at San Juan del Norte, Port au Prince, San Domingo (city); St. Paul de Loando (Angola), Monrovia, Gaboon Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, and Amoor river, two hundred and sixty eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interpreters for the consulates in China, three thousand dollars

For compensation of the commissioner, secretary, chief astronomer and surveyor, assistant astronomer and surveyor, clerk, and for provisions, transportation, and contingencies of the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions bounding on Washington Territory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and any subsequent acts now in force for the suppression of the slave trade, forty thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred under instructions from the Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to defray the cost of a prison ship at Canton, in China, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty four, to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, and for compensation of the marshal of the consular court at Canton from January one, eighteen hundred and fifty four, to fifteenth December, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, four thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For compensation of commissioner to China and the consuls at the five ports in China, viz: Kwang chow, Amoy, Fu chow, Ningpo, and Shanghae, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, to the thirty first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty six, nine thousand dollars.

APPROVED, May 26, 1860.

CHAP. LXI. *An Act to settle the Titles to certain Lands set apart for the Use of certain Half-Breed Kansas Indians, in Kansas Territory.*

Whereas by the sixth article of a treaty made and concluded at the City of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, on the third day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty five, between the United States of America and the Kansas nation of Indians, there was reserved from the lands ceded by said treaty to the United States by said Kansas nation of Indians, one mile square of land for each of the half breeds of the Kansas nation named in the said sixth article which land has been surveyed and allotted to each of the said half-breeds in the order in which they are named in, and in accordance with, the provisions of the said sixth article of said treaty: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the title, interest and estate of the United States is hereby vested in the said reservees who are now living, to the land reserved, set apart and allotted to them respectively by the said sixth article of said treaty; and in case any of the said reservees named in the said sixth article are deceased and living heirs, then all the title, interest or estate of the United States to the land allotted to such deceased reservees, is hereby vested and confirmed in such persons as shall by the Secretary of the Interior be decided to be the heirs of such deceased reservees: but, nothing herein contained shall be construed to give any force, efficacy or binding effect to any contract, in writing or otherwise, for the sale or disposition of any lands named in this act, heretofore made by any of said reservees or their heirs.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of any of the reservees now living, or the heirs of any deceased reservees, shall not desire to reside upon, or occupy the lands to which such reservees or such heirs are entitled by the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Interior, when requested by them or either of them so to do, is hereby authorized to sell such lands belonging to those so requesting him, for the benefit of such reservees, or such heirs; and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to sell, with the assent of the Kansas nation of Indians the lands allotted to the reservees who are deceased leaving no heirs for the benefit of the living reservees, their heirs, and the heirs of those deceased, equally; said lands to be sold in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and approved by [the] Secretary of the Interior; and patents in the usual form shall be issued to the purchasers of said lands, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the land, the sale of which is provided for by this act, shall be paid to the parties entitled thereto, or applied by the Secretary of the Interior for their benefit, in such manner as he may think most advantageous to their interest.

APPROVED, May 26, 1860.

CHAP. XLII. *An Act to authorize the President of the United States in Conjunction with the State of California, to run and mark the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of California.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to appoint a suitable person or persons, who, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed on behalf of the State of California for the same purpose, shall run and mark the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of California; commencing at the point of intersection of the forty second degree of north latitude with the one hundred and twentieth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and running south on the line of said one hundred and twentieth degree of west longitude until it intersects the thirty ninth degree of north latitude; thence running in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the river Colorado at a point where it intersects the thirty fifth degree of north latitude.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such landmarks shall be established at the said point of beginning, and at the other corners and on the several lines of said boundary as may be agreed on by the President of the United States, or those acting under his authority, and the said State of California or those acting under its authority: *Provided*, That the person or persons appointed and employed on the part and behalf of the State of California are to be paid by the said State: *Provided, further*, that no persons except a superintendent or commissioner shall be appointed or employed in this service by the United States, but such as are required to make the necessary observations and surveys, to ascertain such line and erect suitable monuments thereon, and make return of the same.

APPROVED, May 26, 1860.

CHAP. LXIV. *An Act authorizing the "Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" to enter a certain Tract of Land in the State of Wisconsin.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the "Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" be, and is hereby, authorized to enter, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, a certain tract of land known as the "Mission Farm," and numbered as lot number eighteen, on the east bank of Fox River, near Green Bay, State of Wisconsin, having a front on Fox River of six chains, and running eastwardly back from the river, between parallel lines, one hundred and fifty four and sixty nine hundredths chains, and containing ninety two and eighty one hundredths superficial acres.

APPROVED, June 1, 1860.

CHAP. LXV. *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and sixteen thousand and ninety six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, four thousand one hundred and sixty one dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, sixty dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty six thousand eight hundred and ninety five dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For forage of artillery and cavalry horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry practice, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' quarters, five hundred dollars.

For models for the department of cavalry, one hundred dollars.

For extension of water pipes and increase of reservoir, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, one hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of gas pipes and retorts, five hundred dollars.

For warming apparatus for academic building, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For materials for quarters for subaltern officers, three thousand five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, June 1, 1860.

Miscellaneous.

The coronation of the King and Queen of Sweden took place Aug. 5, 1850, at the Cathedral of Drontheim, according to the Constitution, which provides that it must be celebrated in that ancient edifice. Among the most eminent men in the suite of the royal party was M. Sibbern, who will be remembered by a large circle of friends in Washington, where he officiated for several years as Embassador, for the liberality of his mind, for his varied accomplishments, and for his amiable character and disposition.

M. de Parnavy has written to the Paris Academy of Sciences, to state that the knee holly (*ruscus aculeatus*) is universally used throughout Thibet and India for manufacturing paper; and that, in the present dearth of materials for paper, it might be advantageously used for the same purpose, the plant being extremely common throughout France.

According to a letter from Sabastopol, received in Paris, the Russians, since December last, have succeeded in raising the steamers Crimea, Bessarabia, Odessa and Elbrous. They have likewise raised the frigate Kamtschtchi, after incredible efforts. They are now endeavoring to raise the steamer Wladimir, and then will come the turn of the ships of the line Chrabry and Tchesme, as well as several frigates. These vessels were all sunk in the harbor by the Russians to preserve them from falling into the hands of the allies during the siege.

A large eight cylinder press is kept busy printing Webster's spelling book, during the whole year, reaching the enormous edition of *one million five hundred thousand copies annually.*

The average deaths per week in New York is 550; in London, 1,227.

The Atlantic Telegraph company announces that the efforts made at Newfoundland to restore the Atlantic cable have failed.

LEAGUE NATURE.—The editor of the Boston *Herald* has been shown the skin of a lamb which had eight legs, two perfectly formed bodies up to the shoulders, and but one head. It had four ears, however, and the head looked like two heads consolid into one.

A young lady of Richmond, Va., while playing on a piano, struck one of the keys with such violence as to break her right forefinger near the first joint.

Two blacksmiths in Brooklyn, N. Y., had a duel with sledge-hammers the other day and both were fatally injured.

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

OUR JUDICIARY.

The vexed question in regard to the jurisdiction of our courts seems now to be the most prominent of the day in our territory.

Has the Probate Court any jurisdiction or has it not? Where are its limits, and who prescribes them?

In England, in ancient times, we admit, the Court of Probate was exclusively ecclesiastical. But, subsequently, the Probate Courts with all others became creatures of the law.

The Organic Act says in few but very emphatic words that the jurisdiction not only of the Probate Courts but of all courts provided for in the territory shall be "as limited by law." That act prescribes no limits for the district Courts, save what the law may direct. It does not say that the Probate Court shall have any particular bounds beyond what the law-making department shall give it. It gives, if we rightly interpret it, to the legislative body the right to withhold even from the District Courts all civil and criminal jurisdiction in territorial cases, or to grant such jurisdiction at their pleasure. At the same time it gives to the legislature the power to invest in the Probate Courts the right, under the Constitution, to try every cause that may be brought before them under the statutes of the territory.

The Organic Act, so far as it may refer to the present subject, can have but one legitimate interpretation. It creates for the territory, courts; and gives to those courts the limits that the law may prescribe.

The judiciary is not the law-making department. The legislature may err. They may give powers to the courts under their control that are unconstitutional. Yet, there is a remedy provided. The supreme legislature of the United States has control over the legislative bodies of the territories.

When the judiciary assumes legislative functions it transcends its legitimate bounds. Hear what Alexander Hamilton says, speaking of the judiciary;

"It may truly be said to have neither *force* nor *will*, but merely judgment."

An idea seems to have been gaining upon the lettered brains of some of our judicial officers for a few years agone that they were selected by the President and Senate not only to render judgment upon laws already made, but to make laws preparatory and suitable to their judgment. The sooner they rid their brains of such nonsense the better for their own reputation. Says Hamilton again, "there is no liberty if the power of judging be not separated from the legislative and executive powers."

As to the intentions of Congress, so much harped upon in argument before the bench, and so fearfully commented upon by the bench itself; who can tell what their intentions were? If they were honest men and true friends, to their country their intentions were to make laws for the protection of life and property. If they were scoundrels they would make laws, providing for a judiciary ever, or nearly so, absent, and withholding the power of punishment from everybody else.

We have too much respect for our national legislature to give them the latter character. Rather are we inclined to the opinion that their intention was to invest in the territorial legislature the power, if they saw fit to do so, to give to the local courts, provided for by Congress, all the power necessary to punish crime, and try all cases, save where the United States was a party.

But to the "intention of Congress." Is it not the most arrogant presumption for a judge to attempt to dive into the heart's intents of a legislative body. Legislatures are elected and convened to *make* laws. The judiciary is appointed to render judgment upon the laws that legislative body make. The letter of the law is what should govern the bench. It is no business of theirs what were the intentions of the legislative body. Their business is to rule upon the law as it appears upon the pages of the statutes.

Much stress has been laid upon the meaning of the word Probate. The word simply means proof. If Congress had intended to confine this court to the old grannyfied system of English law, why could it not have styled it a court for the probate of wills, etc? Such was not the intention. The Probate Courts of Utah were established as much for the probate of crimes and civil differences as for the probate of wills and orphans' claims. On this issue we place ourself upon our country.

It has been said that abuses might arise from what is termed the "extraordinary" jurisdiction given to the Probate Courts. Has not the territorial legislature provided proper remedies? Full latitude is given in our territorial statutes for every remedy known to the law.

When we talk of abuses we have the [illegible] in the argument. For some [illegible] up in our minds. [illegible] pressing [illegible]

four or five years there was not a legal federal court in Utah. Did Congress *intend* during that glorious interregnum that every thief should roam at liberty, and every murderer go abroad honored and unhung? Abuses! Where do they nestle? In the U. S. Courts and nowhere else. It seems to have been their desire and sole aim to provoke instead of preventing or punishing crime.

Personally we are friendly with Judge Crosby. But in the matter lately brought before him, we appeal to himself if he did not act more the part of an attorney than a judicial officer. When Mr. Dotson's attorney neglected to avail himself of the remedies provided by law, his honor came to the rescue. Had he done so lawfully we could scarcely object. But in what was called the argument through the whole affair, there was not the first point of law presented in favor of the petition.

Men of the talent and experience of the present judiciary in Utah, ought to know enough to limit their rulings to the statutes, and not debase themselves to quibbling.

CITY DELIVERY.

After the issue of the present number we will be compelled to stop the carrying of our papers through the city. The enlargement of the paper, introducing upwards of one-fourth more matter than the first volume contained, and the extra expense of telegraphic news from the east, compel the curtailment of other expenses. We will deliver papers on Broadway, as far as four blocks South of the office. Those who wish their papers left at any house on that street, will please notify us.

The office will be open on Sundays from 12 to 2.

Local News.

Prolific.—Mr. Samuel Merril, of the 19th ward, has an apple tree in his orchard, only four inches in diameter, which has produced ten hundred and seventy-eight fine, full grown apples during the past season.

PROBATE COURT.

Saturday, Oct. 20th.

Hon. Elias Smith presiding.

The case of John T. Geary, vs. S. C. Stambaugh, was called. The parties were present, and also W. H. Broadhead, who appeared for the defendant. This was a suit in assumpsit, brought by the plaintiff to recover certain wages, for which he claimed he had rendered the defendant certain services.

Defendant's counsel filed a plea in abatement, and asked for a continuance of the case, which was granted by the court, and the hearing set for Wednesday, the 24th, at 10 a.m.

The case of Charless, Blow & Co., vs. Gutherie & Mitchell as principals in assumpsit, and William Nixon as garnishee, was called.

Thomas C. Armstrong and Mr. Nixon were sworn and testified in the case.

Mr. Miner, who appeared for the plaintiffs, asked for judgment to be given forthwith.

At this juncture Mr. Appleby arose and stated that he had just been employed on the part of the garnishee, and asked the court to hold the case under consideration for the present, and to give him time to examine the papers, whereupon the court ordered that the case be continued till Wednesday next, at 2 p.m.

William Bell, Esq., of the firm of Livingston, Bell & Co., presented a petition for a writ of replevin, to recover three mules from Andrew Cunningham, which he alleged had been unlawfully attached and taken from the stables of the firm by the deputy sheriff.

The hearing of the petition was set for to-day.

Court adjourned till Wednesday at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, 10 a.m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The case of J. T. Geary vs. Samuel C. Stambaugh was called up. Plaintiff, defendant and his counsel present.

Mr. Broadhead asked leave to withdraw his plea in abatement that he might file another more properly authenticated. The plaintiff objected to this. The court granted the defendant's request.

The plaintiff then asked time to file a replication, which was granted, and the court took a recess till 2 p.m.

The court resumed its session at the hour appointed, and the case of Geary vs. Stambaugh was again called up, and the plaintiff asked for a continuance on the grounds that the plea now filed was a different plea from the first one, and that as there was new matter, it was his privilege, he believed, to ask for a continuance of the case.

Counsel for the defense argued that the suit was not properly brought, that the service rendered had been rendered to the general government and not to Gen. Stambaugh individually.

The Judge ordered that the case be continued till Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 a.m.

Mr. Miner asked if the court was ready to give its judgment in the case of Charless, Blow & Co., vs. Gutherie, Mitchell & Nixon.

Mr. Appleby asked the court to resume the hearing, that he might file some pleadings in the case.

His honor declined to re-open the case, and said after due consideration of the matter, and looking over the evidence, he could not see that Mr. Nixon could sustain any damage by judgment going against him; he therefore ordered judgment entered against the garnishee for the sum claimed.

Mr. Appleby gave notice that they would take an appeal to the District Court.

Court adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock a.m.

Eastern News.

Gold Dollars.—It is stated that at the Mint in Philadelphia there are now three millions of gold dollars, to be melted and recoined into double eagles.

Nine Negroes Runaway—Escape of a Whole Family.—We learn from Mr. Hatcher, Circuit Court Clerk of Palmyra, that four valuable negro men ran away from their masters in that immediate vicinity, Sunday night, the 23d ult. Mr. Jas. B. Leake, residing on Pike creek, St. Paul's settlement, Ralls Co., had a whole family, a man and his wife and their three children, to make their escape Monday night. They had not been gone more than three hours before they were missed, and runners were sent out to intercept their flight. Mr. McCarty son-in-law of Mr. Leake, arrived here yesterday morning, and had the negroes posted. Our citizens will have to appoint a vigilance committee or adopt some means of protection against these heavy losses. There is but little doubt but that white men, in the majority of instances, decoy the negroes away, and we know the Fugitive slave law has become a dead letter in the free States, as was practically demonstrated in Ohio only a few days since. The exigencies of the times demand protection, "peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must.—*Hannibal Messenger.*

Ex-Postmaster Fowler.—Messrs. Law and Conover, sureties to the defaulting Postmaster, Isaac V. Fowler, to the amount of $75,000, have succeeded in getting a commission from the United States Court to go to Cuba, and take the deposition of Mr. Fowler as to the state of his accounts with the Department at Washington at the time their bonds were given for him. It would not be surprising if Mr. Fowler should swear that, during the Pierce administration, he was a defaulter; that his friend, Mr. H. F. Clark, labored with Mr. Buchanan for his reappointment, because he would otherwise have been a ruined man, and that it was well understood at Washington, when Mr. Buchanan did reappoint him, that he was largely in arrears to the Government. We say we should not be surprised if such were to be the gist of the developments made by Mr. Fowler It would also be interesting to know where the late Postmaster disposed of so much money, especially if, as some suppose, it was expended in behalf of the Administration. There is but little doubt that Mr. Fowler will make such developments as will absolve his bondsmen from all liabilities on his account.

The Neapolitan Minister at Washington has taken leave of the U. S. Government, his diplomatic functions having been summarily brought to an end by the Garibaldian revolution. As there is no longer a Neapolitan Kingdom he perceives the propriety of there being no longer a Neapolitan Minister, under the former *regime*. Naples is now a portion of Sardinia, and will be represented at Washington by the Sardinian Minister.

Disunion.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *World*, writing under date of Sept. 22d from Richmond, Va., says, "It has been ascertained here that a powerful southern influence, of the ultra stamp, will be brought to bear upon the Virginia legislature, which is to meet in extra session next January, to take the initiative in the work of disunion, should Lincoln be elected. This movement is said to have originoted with the men who were most prominent in bringing about the secession at Charleston. It is in fact understood to be part of the programme framed under their auspices with a view to promote the disunion scheme which it is supposed dictated the secession movement at Charleston. It matters not what disavowals may be made to the contrary, that movement was conceived in a spirit of hostility to the Union, and with a view to furnish to the border slave states such a pretext for disunion, as it was supposed the election of Lincoln would present. The project of making Virginia the military agent in a disunion movement, is set on foot in pursuance of that idea.

From New Mexico.—The New-Mexican mail, with dates to Sept. 17, arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 30th ult. Rogers was condemned to be hung, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 15th ult. The correspondent states that his execution was the most cruel sight he ever witnessed. The prisoner was kept on the ground while the preparations for his execution were going on. He persisted to the last that the act was done in self-defense, and that the witnesses for the State swore falsely. The preparations for a war of extermination against the Indians were progressing finely, both by the regulars and volunteers. The crops will be very short, and high prices for the necessaries of life are anticipated.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

New York State Fair.—This Fair opened at Elmira on Tuesday. Our correspondent informs us that the prospects never were more favorable for an exhibition worthy of the name. The grounds selected are admirably adapted to the purpose, and the buildings equal if not superior to those of any former year. The latter consisted of Floral Hall, 24 by 170 feet, Domestic Hall, 24 by 150 feet, Mechanics' Hall, 24 by 170 feet, all substantially built, and with all needful appurtenances. There is a Dairy Hall, a Vegetable Hall, a Poultry Hall, each 24 by 100 feet. There are also 250 horse stables, well made, with doors, 300 stables for neat cattle, and 300 pens for sheep and swine. Two commodious wings have been arranged in which to exhibit cattle, and in which the various classes will be shown separately; and finally all the prize animals will be paraded with their prize ribbons and flags. There is a good track, with seats for spectators, where the horses will be exhibited to show their good qualities; but the track is not well suited for fast trotters. They will find ample accommodations on the race-course near by. A large space adjoining Mechanics' Hall has been set apart for the exhibition of agricultural implements, and there is an engine of ample power to drive all the machinery that needs steam propulsion, to show how it looks in actual operation. The total number of entries of all sorts was over 1,900. Gov. Morgan and the Hon. Anson Burlingame were expected on Wednesday, and on the same day Gov. Seward's Arabian horses were to be exhibited. A finer display of blooded cattle, thorough-bred horses, and a more magnificent exhibition of agricultural implements and machinery has never been seen at any previous exhibition of the Society.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PRINCE SEES BLONDIN.

The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* has the full particulars of the performance of Blondin before the Prince, from which the following is an extract:

"All were now waiting and looking eagerly for the last and greatest act of the day's performance—the stilt walking. We think that all who witnessed this feat will agree with us in pronouncing it one of the most terrible and daring ever attempted by mortal man. Many who were there to see would frequently turn their eyes from him during his passage, fearful lest, as they gazed, the intrepid man might miss his precarious footing and be precipitated into the seething abyss.

"The stilts are slenderly made, are about two feet in hight, the bottoms having three iron prongs resembling a trident in shape, the wooden portion being covered with silver leaf. An incident occurred when Blondin was a short distance from the American shore which produced a thrill of horror in the breasts of all who witnessed it. It was not generally understood that in the passage over he was to make three leaps on his stilts. The first time he attempted it, the centre and longer prong in the bottom of the stilts caught against one of the guys, tripping him slightly. All held their breath in horror for an instant, thinking he had fallen. But the daring self-possessed performer lighted safely astride of the cable, and looked toward either shore as if nothing had happened. In coming suddenly and violently upon the rope his balancing pole | as before stated a very heavy one—was cracked and strained, so that he dared not attempt a repetition of the leap, lest it should be broken.

"The task of regaining his standing position on the rope with the stilts on, was seemingly a most difficult one, and many expressed doubt as to the success of the attempt. But with him, as with the cunning old Cardinal, there seems to be no such word as fail; and, after two or three trials, the difficulty was overcome. As he proceeded, step by step, the spectators gained confidence, and those who had expressed doubt and apprehension, breathed freer as he approached the termination of his voyage.

"When safely on terra firma a shout of exultation went up, followed by cheers and clapping of hands, and again was he greeted by the Prince, the Duke of Newcastle, and others of the party, the former expressing to M. Bloudin in French his astonishment and delight at the unparalled feat. The Prince, the Duke, and others, took the stilts in their hands and examined them, repeating at the same time their encomiums upon the professor's skill and daring.

"M. Blondin signified to his Royal Highness his desire to visit England, and perform before the Court, when the Prince told him that should he conclude to do so, he (the Prince) would lend his countenance and support. The fact that the Prince and attendants sat through the entire exhibition, something over two hours in duration, is a high compliment to M. Blondin. On taking their leave the whole party shook hands with him, and bid him good bye. The 'little Frenchman,' without doubt, regards Saturday and its work as the eventful era and great success of his life."

HISTORY OF THE WALKER EXPEDITION.

The British steam sloop-of-war, Gladiator, Capt. Hinckly, before reported at the Pass, arrived at the Quarantine Station yesterday, where she still remains with most of the party she brought on board. They number fifty-seven in all, and are in excellent health. Two of them, Major Dolan and Capt. West, came up on the Charles Morgan this morning. The Gladiator will be up with the rest in the course of two or three days.

The detailed report of the party on board the Gladiator, adds but little to the information we already have. Gen. Walker was shot at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 12th, and buried the same day in the public burial ground.

None of his friends were present at the execution, or even allowed to communicate with him after his capture. An American, however, who was at the time in the town of Truxillo, witnessed the execution and afterward assisted at his burial, the ceremonies of which were conducted by foreigners alone, the natives refusing to take part in them.

This American, who is on board the Gladiator, brings with him a portion of Walker's clothing, and other memorials left by him, which we presume will be handed over to his family.

It is also stated that Gen. Walker before his execution, wrote several letters to friends in the United States, which were taken by Gen. Alvarez, and by him handed over, sealed, to the English commander to be forwarded to their destination.

Col. Rudler, Walker's second in command, has been sentenced to four years confinement in the State Prison at Comayagua.

The rest of the party about seventy in number, were all permitted to return to the United States. Eleven of them, however, were sent home by way of Havana. Of Walker's capture, on the Rio Negro, we have the following additional from an authoritative source. The party sent up the river was under the immediate command of Capt. Salmon of the Icarus. On making his appearance, he asked for Gen. Walker. Gen. Walker then stepped forward and said he was the man. Capt. Salmon then said: "I demand that you surrender to me immediately." Gen. Walker replied; "To whom do I surrender?" Capt. Salmon said: "To an officer of her Majesty's Government!" Walker then said again: "Do I understand you to say that I am to surrender to a representative of her Britannic Majesty's Government?" Capt. Salmon replied, "Yes" Gen. Walker then drew his sword, and formally surrendered, and was taken on board the Icarus.—*N.O. Picayune, 29th ult.*

CRIME AT PIKE'S PEAK.

The Denver City correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* gives the following pen and ink sketch of affairs at the Peak:

The series of wanton murders and mysterious escapes of the criminals which a few weeks ago excited the community, have been succeeded by still more startling and alarming developments. The present condition of affairs is unprecedented in the history of this region, California or Australia. It is discovered that a gigantic secret organization of horse-thieves, acting under a written Constitution and bye-laws, bound together by the most solemn oaths, employing a complete system of signs, grips, and pass-words, and extending in its ramifications to the Missouri River, has been in operation for several months past. It has succeeded in running off hundreds of cattle, horses and mules, committing murder when necessary to carry out its designs, and shielding its members from punishment whenever they have been detected. The public has been astounded to learn that it embraced several prominent citizens of Denver who bore an unsullied reputation in the community. But while these facts have been made known, the people are still in ignorance of the names of its members, the details of its operations, and of the means through which they were discovered.

On the other hand, a secret Vigilance Committee has been formed to ferret out the affair, and while the names of its members, the times and places of its meeting, and the exact evidence upon which it is acting, are all unknown to the public, has brought two of the leading horse-thieves to a most summary and violent death, captured and examined three more, and sent parties in pursuit of others still, who have fled from the country. Between these two secret organizations the people at large are completely bewildered; the confidence of man in man seems to be utterly destroyed, except in cases of long and intimate acquaintance, and the public, having reached that point at which men are incapable of being surprised, is anxiously awaiting further developments.

The leading events of the past two weeks have been, briefly these: An immense amount of stock had been previously stolen during the summer, including one hundred and three animals taken from this vicinity in a single night. At last, upward of fifty valuable horses and mules were taken at once from a ranche on the Platte, simultaneously with the wanton murder of two men engaged in making hay. An attempt was made to conceal the crime by burning the cabin which contained the bodies of the murdered men; and several arrow-heads found among the bones left the impression that the crime had been committed by the Indians. But the owners of the stock, who followed the thieves eighty miles across the desert toward the Arkansas, and were finally compelled to return unsuccessful because their horses gave out, ascertained that the fugitives were white men.

About the same time, two or three intercepted letters from Gordon, the escaped murderer, gave a clue to the horse-stealing organization, and two or three of its members were immediately secured by the Vigilance Committee. One of them a heavy property-holder near town, was kept a prisoner five or six days, while the public were altogether in ignorance of his whereabouts. At the end of that time he again made his appearance, asserting that he had been absent on a business trip to the mountain; but he was peculiarly haggard and worn, and seemed to have grown five years older in the terrible ordeal to which he had been subjected. It is generally understood that he made a detailed confession in writing, which was corroborated in every particular by two of his confederates, who were examined separately from him; and that the Committee have refrained from giving these confessions to the public until he has had sufficient time to settle up his business and escape from the country.

Meanwhile, one of the tri-weekly stages to the Missouri River, had just left Denver with five passengers, including A. C Ford, Esq., a well-known lawyer of this city. About three miles out, and almost in sight of Denver, it was stopped, at 10 o'clock in the morning, by eight men armed with double barreled shot guns. They did not say a single word, except to order Mr. Ford to get out and accompany them, and then to direct the driver to go on, both of which injunctions were very promptly obeyed. The last that the driver or passengers saw of Ford he was standing near the road-side, surrounded by his captors, and a few days after his corpse was discovered, a mile from the road, riddled by eight buckshot. The men who took him were entirely undisguised, and are understood to be well known here, but as all the passengers have gone on to the river, and the driver, who has returned to town, was afterward warned, at the peril of his life, not to give their names, it is not generally known, or even suspected who they were. Ford was well known here, having come to this region from Council Bluffs, Iowa. He has an estimable family in that city, who have been sustained for months by the charity of neighbors, while he owned considerable property in this city, and was maintaining two mistresses.

Nearly simultaneously with this death, another well known citizen of Denver, John Shear, formerly extensively engaged in quartz mining, and more recently proprietor of the Vasquez House, came to an equally summary and violent end. Late in the evening he was enticed from his home by an unknown and unsuspected visitor, and early the next morning his corpse was discovered dangling from a tree on the bank of the Platte, a mile north of the town. The tree bore a label with the words, "This man was hung; he was proven to be a horse thief," written upon it in pencil in a disguised hand. Shear was about fifty years old, and had lived in Nebraska and Michigan, but was born upon the Hudson River, where he is said to have wealthy and worthy relatives.

It is now asserted that Ford was the president, and Shear a prominent member of the horse-thieves, and that from the perfect system of the organization it would have have been utterly impossible to convict them on a public trial, though the evidence of their guilt was overwhelming.

The United States Marshal has left for Leavenworth with a large number of witnesses against Gordon, the murderer of Gantz, and Latto, one of his alleged confederates, taken as a prisoner in irons. But as no man has ever yet been convicted of murder upon a legal trial in any Court in Kansas Territory, there is little hope that Gordon will obtain justice.

The work upon Fort Wise, the new United States military post in the Arkansas, 210 miles southeast of Denver, is progressing rapidly, and two companies of cavalry have arrived there. All the Indians, except the Arapahoes, continue to manifest disaffection toward the whites, but no open hostilities have recently occurred.

Western News.

A Tempest in a Teapot.—Several days ago, one Ah Chink of Celestial descent, was arrested on the complaint of his countrywoman Ah Say, charging Ah Chink not only with the heinous intent to blow the lady and her habitation to fragments with a small package of gunpowder, but also with having cut her fair forehead with a bowieknife. The case has been continued from day to day, till at last it was brought before the Police Judge yesterday morning. The usual amount of coolie swearing was done on both sides, and the lawyers and interpreter kept busily engaged in unravelling and reconciling the conflicting testimony for upward of an hour, when the Judge, heartily tired of the affair and its Babel-like confusion of tongues, dismissed the gunpowder charge and held the defendant in $30 for the assault upon the woman, failing to pay which he should appear for sentence this morning. As an example of the curious testimony offered in this and similar cases arising from difficulties, continually occurring amongst these barbarians in our midst, we note the evidence given yesterday, by a small piece of China, a girl about thirteen years of age. This diminutive specimen of Celestial pottery swore to having seen the complainant cut her forehead with the fragment of a teacup, purposely to trump up a charge against the defendant. The other side swore point-blank to the knife wound, and so on, *ad libitum, ad infinitum.*—*Cal. Express.*

THE SACRED DAY OF THE HEBREWS.

The *Pacific Messenger* thus speaks of the anniversary of the "Day of Atonement," which takes place to-day, September 26th:

Youm Kippur (Day of Atonement) takes place on Wednesday next, the tenth day of Tisbri, commencing with the evening previous. This day is the most prominent and important. The Holy Bible commands us to observe it with great solemnity and peculiar ordination. "Also on the tenth day of this seventh month there shall be a day of atonement. It shall be an holy convocation unto you, and ye shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord." —Lev. xxiii, 27—31.

On this day we abstain from the common necessaries of life, for it is a day appointed for the atonement of sins "before the Lord."—Lev. xvi: 30. On this day, as commanded in our Holy Law, a solemn propitiatory feast is decreed, for the pardon of sin to all who are sincere and devout in their penitence. During the period of the existence of the "Beth Hamekdosh" (the Holy Temple) this "Youm Kippur" was a day of great solemnity. The whole nation was fasting and praying; the Holy Temple was attended by the "Cohanem" priests engaged at their sacred duties, and the Levites were occupied in singing the praises of the Almighty. On this day the "Cohen Hagadol," High Priest, had most important duties to perform. It was his province to offer the various sacrifices, and to submit the confession of sin for himself and fellow priests, and for the whole community before the altar of the Most High, the Gracious Judge of mankind. Great was the anxiety of the penitents who thronged the courts of the Holy Temple, listening with devout attention to the sounds that issued forth, and at the conclusion of every prayer, when the ineffable name of the Great God was pronounced by the High Priest, the whole nation fell prostrate, ejaculating, "Blessed Be The Name Of His Glorious Kingdom For Ever And Ever." When the consolatory word *teterhoroo*, "ye are pure," was heard from the mouth of the High Priest, every heart rejoiced and felt relieved. At night-fall all the people returned home, deeply impressed with gratitude to the Almighty, who had again received them into his favor.

"Youm Kippur" is also a day for reconciliation and peacemaking between man, without which we cannot expect to be forgiven. It is even customary for the most intimate friends to ask pardon of each other, lest they may have been guilty of some offence, however unintentional. Before entering the presence of the Most High, we should adjust all differences and live in unison with all around us.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Agapemone—Mrs. Price and her Husband.—An application was yesterday made judges' chambers for a writ of habeas corpus, on the part of Mrs. Harriet Lancaster Price, directed to her husband, the Rev. Lewis Price, to produce her before Mr. Baron Wilde, at his chambers, and to show cause by what authority he had forcibly removed and detained her in close custody, and refused her permission to return to the abode of love, and join Brother Prince and the other inmates. The affidavits in support of the application showed that Mrs. Price had, of her own free will and consent of her husband, joined the Agapemonites, and that his secession from that body, and his wishes for her to retire, were opposed by her; that her removal had been made by stratagem and force; and that it was her desire to return to the abode of love, and that she was now placed under a state of imprisonment and prevented from doing so. Mrs. Price went on to say that she desired at once to return, that she did not desire to remain with her husband, and that she had given Mrs. Starkey, who was with her when she was abducted, every authority to instruct Mr. Lovibond to take the necessary legal proceedings to obtain her liberty and freedom of action to return to her former abode. Mr. Baron Wilde, without expressing any opinion on the case, thought there was sufficient prima facie evidence to justify the writ of habeas corpus being issued forthwith, and made an order accordingly.

Lord Brougham completed his eighty-second year Sept. 19. He is in perfect health, and lately he has presided over the annual meeting of the National Society for the Promotion of Social Science, at Glasgow. The noble lord was born on the 19th September, 1778. He was admitted an advocate of the Scottish bar in 1800, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1808, was appointed attorney general to Queen Caroline in April, 1820, and was lord chancellor from 1830 to 1834 in Earl Grey's government.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI THE DICTATOR OF THE KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

Garibaldi's success in the Island of Sicily overthrew the kingdom of Naples. The young tyrant has fled from his capital in dismay. Long before this time, Garibaldi has made his triumphal entry into the splendid royal city of Naples, and the cheers of his troops have rung from the rocks of Vesuvius, as well as those of Etna. The following is the proclamation which was issued to the people of the Neapolitan continent just before the invasion of Calabria:

The opposition of the strangers interested in our humiliation and internal factions have impeded Italy from constituting herself.

To-day, it seems, Providence has put an end to so much misfortune. The unanimity of all the Provinces, and which is smiling everywhere on the sons of liberty, are proofs that the times of this land of genius draw their end.

A step still remains, and that step I do not fear. If we compare the small means which led a handful of brave men to these Straits, with the great means of which we can dispose now, every one can see that the enterprise is not difficult.

But I wish, nevertheless, to avoid bloodshed among Italians, and therefore turn to you, sons of the Neapolitan continent.

I have seen that you are brave and do not wish to see it again. Our blood will be shed together on the corpses of the enemies of Italy, and between us let there be peace.

Accept that right hand which has never served a tyrant, but which has been hardened in the service of the people. I ask you to help to constitute Italy without the loss of her sons, and with you I will serve her or die for her.

G. Garibaldi.

And Garibaldi has peacefully triumphed over the Southern part of the Italian Peninsula. The Pope's turn comes next, and then that of Venetia.

NAPLES.

FLIGHT OF THE KING.

Naples, September 6.

This has been the most eventful and the most marvelous day in the recent history of the Two Sicilies, and I can scarcely realize what I have witnessed. Every one was on the alert in the morning as to the report of the intended departure of his Majesty. By universal consent he was voted politically dead many hours before he left. On passing through the city I saw workmen taking down the Royal arms from the doors of shops licensed to sell certain articles, and from lottery offices. Crowds were hanging about the Palace, or looking over the walls of the Arsenal watching the preparations for the Royal journey. In Santa Lucia the cannon, which have for so many years been pointed against the King's most beloved subjects, were being removed, and I felt that my chances of security were now far greater than they had been in the morning. On a sudden I heard women's shrieks and invocations. What on earth is the matter? I rush to my windows, and see a great crowd of billingsgate gentry assembled below, alternately increased and diminished by people rushing in and out of the neighboring church. But what is the matter? "*Madonna mia!*" was the universal cry: "Save our King! Make peace for our King! See, the Madonna of Santa Lucia is sweating; large drops are running down her cheeks and neck. Blessed Madonna, spare the King!" The whole place was in an uproar, and a few swearing or weeping Madonnas might have set the city on fire, despite the antagonism between fire and water, but the troops and the National Guard were soon on the spot, and by force and moderation managed to quell the disturbance in a short time. It was my neighbor the *parroco or guardiano*, who had spread the report of the "prodigious miracle," and, "*Ecce Signori*, what were those drops on the neck and face?" His holiness, however, seeing that his trick was discovered, put himself into a carriage, and endeavored to make his escape, but was arrested in the course of the evening. Toward mid-day it was made known that the King would positively leave the following evening. Ministers went to take leave of his Majesty, the Spanish steamer got up its steam early, and, just as night was closing, the last of the Bourbons bade farewell to his capital, if not to his throne.

As soon as his Majesty left, a Provisional Government was formed, consisting of Pianelli, Libertini, Bella, Colonna, Colnorti, Agresti, and Ricciardi. Cosenz was appointed pro-Dictator, and Bertani Secretary-General. This, of course, is subject to modification by Garibaldi. At the same time Liborio Romano ex-Minister of the Interior, published the following address:

"To the Most Invincible Gen. Garibaldi, Dictator of the Two Sicilies.

"With the greatest impatience Naples awaits your arrival to salute you as the redeemer of Italy, and place in your hands the powers of the State and its destinies. During this interval of expectation I shall remain firm for the maintenance of order and public tranquility. Your voice, already made known by me to the people, is the great pledge of the success of such enterprises.

"I await your further orders, and am, with unbounded respect,

"Naples, Sept. 7. "Liborio Romano."

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS BY PONY EXPRESS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 13.

ED. MOUNTAINEER:—

But little of interest to your readers has transpired in the States, since my last, except the State Elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, (for particulars of which see telegraphic dispatch), and the prospect of an early completion of the Telegraph Line to your city. The meeting of those who control the principal western telegraph lines (recently held at Brooklyn, N. Y., resulted in a determination to commence the work westward from Fort Kearney at once, and prosecute the building of the line as fast as practicable. Mr. Craighton, who has superintended the construction of the lines in Kansas and Nebraska, has left for your city to contract for poles, to be delivered early next spring, and also to arrange for the supplies necessary to carry on the work. J. H. Wade, Esq., one of the leading managers of the western company, is on his way to California, to perfect arrangements to consolidate the interests of California Telegraph Companies, now building eastward, with a view to harmonious action, and mutuality of interest, when the lines between the Atlantic and Pacific States shall have been completed.

This great national work, in the consummation of which, not only the people of the Western States are interested, but the commercial men, the press, and the entire public of the whole Union are eagerly watching the course and progress of. Just in proportion to the population and resources of the Mississippi valley are greater than those of Utah Territory, in the same ratio is the telegraph connection more important and valuable to Utah than to the States. The people of Salt Lake will not fail to consult their interests by making the most favorable and liberal contracts with Mr. Craighton, whom they will find a prompt, reliable, honest man, worthy their confidence, and fully competent to carry forward this gigantic enterprise.

The political fires burn more brightly as the day of election draws near; and the leaders of the two political parties are each sanguine of success; however, the result of the State Elections recently held has had a tendency to strengthen the hopes of the Republicans, and somewhat lessens the prospects of the success of the Democratic ticket.

The Prince of Wales arrived at New York on the 11th inst., from his tour through the Western States, and his reception is pronounced by the New York *Press* to be the grandest display, both as to numbers and brilliancy, that was ever witnessed in that city. The Prince has visited the principal cities of the Atlantic States, and has won hosts of friends wherever he has been; having conducted himself in an agreeable, gentlemanly manner. His conduct and deportment have been unexceptionable.

Several Washington dispatches to the New York papers, have assumed that the change of the mail route between St. Joseph, in this State, and Salt Lake, so as to take in Council Bluffs, Iowa, will discontinue the Pony Express to California. This assumption is entirely gratuitous, as we have assurances direct from the head of the Pony Express Company that the Express will be continued through the winter, and that the proposed change in mail routes west of St. Joseph can have no effect on the enterprise whatever.

M.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—Election returns from 16 counties in Florida, give Milton a majority of 1,375.

CENSUS RETURNS.—Louisville, Oct. 9.—Official census returns give Louisville 70,172, including 5,401 colored.

FROM BALTIMORE.—Baltimore, Oct. 9.—The Prince of Wales took a drive through the city this morning with the Mayor. He leaves at noon for Philadelphia.

ARREST OF BOOTH.

MILWAUKIE, Oct. 9.

Last evening Deputy U. S. Marshal Taylor, with the assistance of others, rearrested S. M. Booth, at Berlin in this State. Mr. Booth was confined for a violation of the fugitive slave law by a party of friends on the first of August, and has since been in the state successfully resisting all attempts at recapture. He was yesterday seized while returning from a political meeting, thrust into a special train and brought to this city this morning, where he remains in custody of the Marshal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

The City of Baltimore arrived this morning at four o'clock. Latest by Queenstown. An official dispatch says the Sardinians after a short combat took the suburbs of Port Pia of Ancona. The enemy with four cannons were defending the gates of the town of Ancona. Orders had been received at Toulon to prepare a considerable number of steamers for the conveyance of troops. It is asserted that three steamers are expected at Malta, with reinforcements from England.

Letters from Athens announce a demonstration by students in front of the King's palace, with cries of down with King Alto, down with Austria and some cries of Napoleon forever.

Two Turkish war vessels are at Jean d' Acre, the commander, declared that he would open fire on the town upon the slightest attempt to create disturbance.

Great misery and mortality existed at Constantinople.

The public treasurer had deferred payment of the interest due on public securities.

NEWS FROM SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.

An American named West, undertook to recapture Silghoo, but failed and was wounded.

The Allies left for the Peiho on the 25th of July and were to take the forts before treating.

The French division was landing at Pehtand. A severe engagement had occurred with Pirates, 600 were slain and two European ladies captured.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The Sardinian minister had an audience with the Emperor yesterday, in order to take his leave. The delegation is left in charge of the first secretary.

Gen. Guyon had issued an order of the day, declaring his resolution to defend the Pope to the last.

An envoy from the Pope it is said, had arrived at Paris with the Pope's ultimatum, to the effect that if France does not interfere to prevent further progress of the Piedmontese, he will leave Rome forthwith.

The King of Naples had executed Gen. Satorza, at Gacto, for high treason.

Victor Emanuel was about to go to Bologna.

Cedren Rollins was at Naples. Forts Telago and Terlato at Naples were taken by assault by the Sardinians.

BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP CONNAUGHT.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.

The steamship Connaught from Galway via St. Johns, sprung a leak Saturday, and took fire Sunday morning, about 140 miles from Boston light-house. It is reported that all her passengers and crew were saved by the brig Minnie Schaeffer, and brought to Scituate. A steam tug has gone there to tow the brig up to this city. Capt. Leitch of the Connaught, reports that on the 6th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, 150 miles east of Boston, the boat sprung a leak in the engine room, and he succeeded in keeping it below the fires till 4 o'clock Sunday morning, when it gained rapidly, extinguishing the fires, at 9:30 he discovered smoke issuing from aft the stack hole, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions, the fire gained and soon drove the cabin passengers on deck. As the water and fire were both gaining, the boats were got ready. There was at the time a heavy sea and the first boat lowered was stove, six others were launched successfully and filled with passengers. About 12 o'clock the brig Minnie Schaeffer saw our signal and bore down. About seven in the evening we commenced embarking our passengers. The brig having a hawser to the steamer's starboard side; it was now very hot. At 9:30 we got all the passengers aboard the brig. The mails were all saved. Capt. Leitch was the last to leave the wreck.

The weather was pleasant after leaving St. Johns on Wednesday p.m., until Saturday, when it blew very heavy from the South-west.

The last seen of the Connaught was a mass of flames; she had 50 cabin passengers, 417 steerage and 134 crew; the passengers saved nothing except the clothes they had on. Capt. Leitch and Mr. Cox, a passenger, landed at Scituate this morning and arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock.

It is supposed the fire had been smouldering for a long time, from the rapid progress made by the flames after being discovered.

The Connaught is valued at £120,000 and is fully insured in England. She was launched at Newcastle, on the Tyne, in April last, of over 4000 tons burthen and had five water tight compartments.

INDIANA ELECTIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.

The Democrats at Indianapolis concede the election of the Republican State ticket to be from 5,000 to 10,000.

The remains of Gov. Willard were taken to New Albany this morning, on special train, for interment, accompanied by all the military companies of the city, Odd Fellows, Masons, and a large concourse of citizens.

Guns will be fired every half hour, throughout the day.

Returns from about twenty counties show large Republican gains. The Republican State ticket is undoubtedly elected by 5,000 to 10,000 majority.

Eight Republican Congressmen are elected, and the Legislature is probably Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.

2:30 p.m. Returns received from all but eight wards in the city. The Democratic majority is estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000.

Lehmen, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the first congressional district by 100 majority.

Morris, Republican, is elected in the second district.

Venel, Republican, elected in the third district.

Kelly, Republican, elected in fourth district.

In the first legislative district the Republicans gain a member of the House and in the second lose one.

In the third district the Democrats re-elect their candidate.

The fourth district doubtful.

The Republicans re-elect their candidates in the fifth district, sixth, seventh, and eighth. The nineth district the Republicans gain a member. The tenth district is doubtless against the Republicans. The eleventh and twelfth districts the Republicans elect their candidates. The thirteenth district is doubtful. In the fourteenth district the Republicans gain. In the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth districts the Republicans hold their own.

City vote, second ward, Curtin, 1,904 and Foster 2 513.

Twenty-third ward, Curtin 1,095, Foster 1,641.

Twelfth ward, incomplete, Curtin 1,211, Foster 1,173.

Third ward, Curtin 1,865, Foster 1,820.

Lycoming county, Curtin's majority is estimated at 150, which will make the Democratic loss 509.

Lucerne county, 16 townships gives Curtin 100 majority, a Democratic loss of 965.

Berks county, a part of Reading and a few towns give a Democratic majority of 306.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 3 p.m.

Curtin's majority will average from 10,000 to 15,000. His election is conceded.

Eighth ward, Curtin 1,198, Foster 1,622, Twenty-second ward, Curtin 1,746, Foster 1,286; 20th ward, Curtin 1,974, Foster 1,362; 17th ward, Curtin 1,102, Foster 1,925; 19th ward, Curtin 2,861, Foster 2,516; 15th and 21st yet to be heard from.

Chester county, Curtin 1,650 majority, a democratic loss of 628. Hickman is elected to Congress by 1,400 majority.

Scattering returns from a few towns in Berks county show democratic gains of about 600. Montgomery county, Foster 1,650 majority, a democratic gain of 1,100. The majority for Davis in the 5th Congressional district is estimated at 916.

PHILADELPHIA, 3:30 a.m.

Later returns show that the People's Philadelphia county ticket, is elected. The Bell and Everett men ran a separate ticket.

Further returns from Berks county give Foster a majority of 4,000, a democratic gain of 2,807. The democratic county ticket is elected by a small majority.

The Republicans are in great glee about the result of the State election.

PHILADELPHIA, 10.

Foster's majority in the city is 3,034, a democratic gain of 2,965 over Mayor Henry's vote in the spring. The full People's county ticket is elected; highest majority being 1,798 and the lowest 326.

Bell and Everett congressional ticket received a united vote in the city of nearly 6,500. Nichols, Republican, is elected State Senator over Randall, democrat.

The members of the lower house stand 7 Peoples, 6 democrats, and four districts to hear from.

Indiana county gives Curtin 1,800 majority, a democratic loss of 705.

John Covode is elected in the 19th district by 1,700 majority, a gain of 200 over his vote of two years ago.

The Republican candidate for Congress in the 18th district is elected by from 500 to 600 majority.

Susquehana county gives Curtin 1560 majority.

Wyoming county gives Foster 150 majority.

In the 7th District Cooper, Democrat, is elected.

In the 13th District, Johnson Democrat is elected.

In the 17th District, Fulton and Adam counties, Schell, Democrat has 75 majority.

Franklin, Bedford and Juniatta have yet to be heard from.

It is reported that Alleghany county give Curtin 7,000 majority, and that Lancaster gives him 6,000 majority.

The First District is in doubt. Lehman, Douglas Democrat, claims about 130 majority.

The Republicans await the official count in the fifth Congressional district, with Palstown to hear from. Davis, Republican, has over 100 majority. There is little doubt of the election of Davis.

OHIO ELECTION.

In Clinton county the Republican majority is over 1,000—Republican gain of about 320.

Fairfield county gives Martin, Democrat, for Congress, about 1,300, a Democratic gain of 100.

Hamilton, Preble county, gives Craighead, Republican, for Congress, 924 majority.

Montgomery county gives Craighead 179 majority.

Butler county gives Vallandigham, Dem., 1,215 majority. Vallandigham's majority in the third district is 12.

In the first district, Pendleton, Democrat, 1,200 majority.

Second district, Gurley, Republican, 500 majority.

Hamilton county ticket is close and about equally divided. Armstrong, Democrat, elected Sheriff.

Athens county gives Horton, Republican for Congress 1,200 majority; a Republican gain of 600.

Meigs county gives Horton 1,400 majority, a Republican gain of 800.

Washington county gives Cutler, Republican for Congress, 456 majority.

Fourth district, Allen, dem., re-elected to Congress by 100 majority.

In Montgomery county the whole democratic ticket is elected, except Probate Judge and Whisky Inspector.

In the 17th district, Morris, democrat, is probably elected to Congress by 500 majority.

Green county, full returns give 1,100 majority for Brinkerhoff and the balance of the State ticket, 1,225 majority.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.

It is thought the Republican majority on the State in Ohio, will reach 20,000.

Pendleton, democrat, in the 1st district, Vallandigham in the 3d, and Cox in the 12th, are elected.

It is reported that Warren P. Noble, democrat, is elected from the 9th district; this is a democratic gain.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.

Thousands of politicians and patriots remained out of bed till early this morning, watching the returns from Pennsylvania; the usual quiet now, however, prevails. The Republicans are reading the morning papers and bulletins with great zest, and the other parties are philosophically attending to their business.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Curtin, Republican Governor has a majority of 15 to 20,000. Both branches of the Legislature Republican.

The following are the Republican Congressmen: Morris, Vere, Kelly, Davis, Hickman, Scranton, Grow, Hale, Blair, Covode, Steven, Killinger, Stewart, Pattin, Babbitt.

Democrats, Lehman, Cooper, Johnson, Morgan, Lazier, Ancona, McKinty, short term.

LANCASTER, Oct. 11.

Martin, democrat, majority for Congress in Fairfield county, 1,232.

Horton, Republican, is no doubt elected in the district.

In Ohio the Republican majority is 20,000 and upward. The Republican Congressmen as far as known are Gurley, Norton, Trimble.

Democrats, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Allen, Cox, Morris, Noble.

INDIANA.—The Republican State ticket have upward of 10,000 majority.

The Legislature is largely Republican. For Congressmen Republicans are, Dunn, Julian, Porter, White, Colfax, Mitchell, Nelson, Shanks. Independent, Davis and Peabody.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10.

The Newark Charter election took place yesterday. The following is the vote: Republican ticket, 4,500; Bell and Breckinridge fusion 2,500, straight out Douglas 2,500.

Thirteen Democrats are elected to the City Council, one independent Democrat, two Bell and Everett men, and eight Republicans.

The Republicans carry the board of education. The Democrats carry the board of excise.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.

The Mayoralty election in this city today, is progressing quietly. Large vote is anticipated.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.

The schooner Lamartine, at this port, from Clarks harbor, fell in with the wreck of the steamer Connaught on Sunday evening, and laid by her till 5:30 on Monday morning, when she sunk.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

The Persia sailed at 4:30 for Liverpool, with a full complement of passengers, but no specie.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.

The passengers of the steamer Connaught, have held a meeting and passed a resolution warmly complimenting Capt. Leitch—his officers and crew, and also Capt. Wilson, and his crew for their noble conduct.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool Sept. 29th, via Queenstown the 30th, was boarded off Cape Race on Monday morning.

The Italian news is unimportant. The cotton market has not come to hand as yet. Weather unfavorable for crops.

The latest advices per Africa via Liverpool. Italian affairs unchanged.

The Sardinians continue the seige of Ancona, and had taken another Fort.

There had been another ministerial crisis in Naples, and the Cabinet had resigned.

Latest via Queenstown. Ancona capitulated on the 29th.

Lamoriciere was a prisoner of war with all his troops.

The Bavaria and City of Manchester had arrived.

The steamer Palestine had taken fire in her dock, but the flames were put out with slight damage.

New York, Oct. 10.

Judge Pierpont has sent to Gov. Morgan his resignation of the Superior Court Judgeship, to take effect the first of November.

In his communication to the Governor, he gives reasons for the step at length, in which he makes use of some very plain language in reference to the manner in which the city government is carried on.

Wm. S. Lindsay addressed the Chamber of Commerce, last night, at a meeting in Clinton Hall, Astor place. He explained at length the object of his mission to this country, and denied that he appeared here in any official capacity.

To-day at noon he holds a conference with the members of the Chamber.

Hon. Luther C. Carter was yesterday re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the first district.

A dispatch to the *World* says there is probably not less than 25,000 majority for Curtin.

The Republicans will have probably twenty Congressmen and a large majority in the Legislature.

A dispatch to the *Times* says the returns for Governor received would indicate the certain re-election of the following Republicans: Sixth District, Hickman; Ninth, Stevens; Eleventh, Killinger; Twelfth, Scranton; Fourteenth, Grow; Eighteenth, Blair; Twenty-first, Moorheads; Twenty-second, McKnight.

Also the election of the following anti-Republicans to take the place of the anti-Republican members who were not candidates for re-election. First District, King, in place of Florence; 13th District, Johnson in place of Demmick.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

Col. Diereover, late commander of the 7th regiment, was last evening presented a service of silver, valued at $5,000, by the officers and soldiers of the regiment.

There was an exciting trot yesterday on the Union course, between four fast roadsters, named Bella Brandon, Mystery, Tycoon and Bonnie Young. Brandon was the winner of the 2d, 3d and 4th heats—time 2:40.

Yancey spoke last evening to an immense gathering at the Cooper Institute. During his speech the question was put to him, whether Lincoln's election would be cause for the secession of the South, to which he answered, that he believed in the right of secession, and if Lincoln should bring in federal bayonets to force his irrepressible conflict he would join his State to resist.

A great Union mass meeting was held at Brooklyn last night.

The steam revenue cutter, Harriet Lane, with Gen. Scott and the committee of reception, left at 8½ o'clock for Amburg, for the purpose of bringing Lord Renfrew to New York. The city is all excitement. The military turn out with full ranks, and the reception promises to be very imposing.

William Hall murdered his wife in Gold street, yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

A private dispatch from Columbus, O., says the democrats gain four Congressmen as far as heard from, and hold their own everywhere.

Dispatches from Capt. Engle, of the Cherrique expedition, speaks of the discovery of immense coal fields and excellent harbors. The expedition is a complete success.

Dispatches from the steamship Niagara, contain charges of cruelty against Capt. McKean.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11.

The Royal party left here at 8:30 in a special train. The Prince expresses himself highly gratified with the pleasure afforded him in Philadelphia, especially at the operatic entertainment. His departure was conducted quietly.

The full vote of the city, yesterday, is 27,346. Mr. Browns majority is 3,196.

Summerset county gives Curtin 1,600 majority.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 11.

The largest fire that has visited this city since the great conflagration of 1854, occurred this morning, about 8 o'clock.

An immense factory on Ada Hill was entirely destroyed.

The building was owned by the estate of Benjamin Marshall, and occupied by Andrew M. Leon, F. W. Farnham, and W. Cochraft, in manufacturing hosiery and mosquito netting.

The amount of loss is $20,000 on the building, which is insured for $14,000.

The loss to the occupant is about $60,000, insured for about $40,000.

The fire caught accidentally in the packing room. It throws 200 hands out of employment.

A high wind was blowing and the destruction would have been larger but for the steam fire engines.

The recent reprint of one of Galileo's letters, with additions from manuscript sources, show that Galileo gave, formally and clearly, the opinion that the solar spots might influence the planets.

FROM GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 11.

The receipt of the election news from Pennsylvania and Indiana, has created a profound sensation among the parties. The Carolina's are mounting their hats with cockades.

NEBRASKA ELECTION.

OMAHA, N. T., Oct. 12.

Returns from twelve counties gives Daily, Republican, 137 majority over Morton, Democrat. The ten counties yet to hear from gave 398 democratic majority last year. Morton's election is claimed by the Nebraskians.

The House is Republican by a small majority, and the Council probably Democratic.

UNION MEETING.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 11.

A large Union demonstration is now in progress. A procession composed of 5,000 opponents to Lincoln, including over 1,500 from Albany, is now marching through the streets. Many public buildings and private windows are illuminated. The demonstration is conceded to be the finest of the campaign thus far.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.

A private letter from Mexico says the Juarez Government has disapproved of the seizure of the Conducta by DeGallado, and they are disposed to advance $150,000 towards the payment of the debt.

The steamers Empire City and Bienville have arrived with later Havana dates.

The steamer City of Norfolk was taken into Havana, on the 4th.

REPUBLICAN JUBILEE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.

A jubilee was held at the Wigwam last evening in honor of the Republican victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Speeches were made by Logan, Dence, Peck and Senator Trumbull.

Mr. Trumbull also addressed a large crowd of citizens and Wide Awakes, from the steps of Mr. Lincoln's residence.

He excused Mr. L. saying he would address the nation from the eastern portico of the Capitol on the 4th of March. Great enthusiasm prevailed, fire works were sent up in profusion, salutes fired, and numerous stores and private residences illuminated.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

TORONTO, C. W. Oct. 11.

The reports which have been extensively circulated lately by enemies of the Grand Trunk R R. in regard to its embarrassed condition, financially, are today fully confirmed by the Toronto *Leader*, the Government organ, which says that it cannot be longer concealed that a tremendous financial catastrophe is impending over the road.

Baring & Co., have taken steps to recover advances amounting to millions of dollars.

The *Leader* speaks of the probable stoppage of the road and enlarges on the disastrous consequences of such a step.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12

The Prince was serenaded last night.

A dispatch from Philadelphia to the *Tribune*, intimates that Morton McMichael will probably be U. S. Senator in place of Bigler.

A. Vanbest, said to be the greatest marine painter living, died at St. Lukes hospital on the 9th.

N. P. Tracy, one of the California delegates from that State to the Chicago Convention, died at Louisville, N. Y., on the 1st, after a sickness of about a week. He was a native of Newfoundland.

The Prince visits New York University at ten, a. m. to day, he will partake of a collation at Mayor Wood's residence. He visits the Academy of Music in the evening, and on Saturday evening the Firemen's procession in his honor will be given. On Sunday he will attend divine service at Trinity Church and on Monday will probably visit West Point in the Harriet Lane revenue Cutter.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.

At the annual meeting of the Missouri and Western Telegraph Company, held in this city to-day, Charles M. Stebbins, J. H. Lightner, A. C. Goodin, S. H. Laflin, J. H. Wade, Anson Stoger, and Isaac R. Elwood, were re-elected directors.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Charles M. Stebbins, president and treasurer; Robert C. Clowing, superintendent and secretary; Wm. R. Stebbins, general agent. The Company's lines have done a profitable business the past year, and they think when the extension to Fort Kearney is completed, as it will be this month, a large increase of patronage will ensue.

The Company has decided to build at least two hundred miles west of Fort Kearney next year and will commence as soon in the spring as the weather will permit. Should the Pike's Peak gold region offer favorable inducements, the company will extend their line to Denver next season.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

The Prince, according to programme, visited the New York University this morning and read an address from Chancellor Ferris, and another from Prof. Morse. He visited the Astor library, Cooper Institute, and the Free Academy, where the scholars all rose on his entrance, and remained standing during the visit. After a drive to Central Park he dined with Mayor Wood, and thence proceeded to High bridge, returning in season for the ball to-night.

Soon after leaving the hotel this morning a young fellow named Edward Monicone, who says he was born in England, and is evidently in a disordered state of mind, rushed out of the crowd on the sidewalk shaking his fists and exclaiming, "Who are you? Can whip you any day. You will never be King of England if you live a hundred years." Some spectators also declare that he threatened to shoot the Prince, but others deny it. The Prince and suite paid no attention to the disturbance, and probably did not hear the insulting language.

The Prince, by desire, planted two trees in the Central Park, one an English ouk and the other an American elm.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.

The steamship Etna, from Liverpool on the 29th, via Halifax, has arrived. We have a little additional news.

Lord Russell's note to James Hudson, British Minister to Turin, expresses the fear that the attack against the Roman States and Kingdom of Naples may lead to an attack upon the possessions of Austria in Venetia. If the King of Piedmont was not at liberty to accept the preliminaries of Villa Franca and the treaty of Zurich, now that he has pledged his Royal word, he is not at liberty to attack a nation with which he promised to live in peace and friendship. Should such an event occur, Italy would again be exposed to all the chances of uncertainty.

Garibaldi had consented to a deputation of Venetians publishing a journal at Naples, to excite the people of Venetia to a general rising. He told them the present war was the only national one which could give them a country. Our battles are so many marches in our progress to the Alps, on the summit of which alone we will stop. He authorized them to act as an association for the purpose of raising a subsidy for all kinds of insurrectionary war making.

The King's soldiers at Gaeta had demolished the residence of the French Consul, during his absence, under the pretense that there was connivance between him and Garibaldi.

A formal order has been given to the Piedmontese commander to avoid a conflict with the French, and even the discussion of any point whatever with the French commanders.

It is said Farini is to retire as a compromise between Garibaldi and the Cavour Administration.

The commander of the Fort of Bay, near Naples, still resists and threatens to blow up the Fort.

TURIN, September 28.—Farini accompanies the King to Florence and Bologna.

A Sicilian deputation is expected today to pay homage to the King. The remainder of the military contingent of 14,000 men is called under arms.

LIST OF AGENTS.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE EASTERN STATES.
Hon. W. H. Hooper.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA.
Dwight Eveleth, Esq

GENERAL TRAVELLING AGENT FOR UTAH TERRITORY.
John B. Maiben, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CACHE COUNTY.
Col. Seth M. Blair and Judge Peter Maughan.

GENERAL AGENT FOR GREEN RIVER COUNTY.
Judge William Carter.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE CALIFORNIA AND SALT LAKE MAIL ROUTE.
Major Howard Egan.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Santa Clara, Jacob Hamblin; Toquerville, Joshua T. Willes; Virgen City and Grafton, Sixtus E. Johnson; Washington, J. D. McCullough.

IRON COUNTY.
Cedar City, Richard V. Morris; Parowan, James Lewis; Paragoonah, Marius Rasign; Summit Creek, Seth Johnson.

BEAVER COUNTY
Beaver, Judge D. M. Thomas; Minersville, Jas. H. Rollins.

MILLARD COUNTY.
Fillmore, Jno. A. Ray; Cedar Springs, Levi Savage, jun.

SAN PETE COUNTY.
Manti, Geo. Peacock; Fort Ephraim, H. F. Peterson; Mount Pleasant, Wm. Morrison; Moroni, G. W. Bradley; Fountain Green, G. W. Johnson; Spring Town, C. G. Larsen.

JUAB COUNTY.
Nephi, M. D. Hambleton; Willow Creek, Jas Reece.

CEDAR COUNTY,
Camp Floyd and Fairfield, Messrs. Walker Bros; Cedar Fort, J. Rodeback.

UTAH COUNTY.
Goshen, Wm. Price; Santaquin, Wm. McBride; Payson, F. W. Young, and Sabin. Beebe & Co.; Pondtown, H. B. M. Jolley; Spanish Fork, S. R. Wells; Springville, A. Johnson; Provo, Wm. Miller and H. H. Cluff; Pleasant Grove, W. G Sterrett; American Fork, L E Harrington; Lehi, David Evans; Alpine City, J. W. Vance.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.
Gardner's Mills, D. R Allen; Draperville, David James; Union, D. S Clements; Mormon, Ezekiel Lee; Big Cottonwood, D. Brinton; Mill Creek, Franklin Neff; West Mill Creek, William Park; Taylorsville, S. Bennion; Sugar House Ward, G. Stringham; South Cottonwood, A. Cahoon and Jos. Hammond; Fort Herriman, J. J. Stocking.

TOOELE COUNTY.
Tooele City, Eli B. Kelsey; Grantsville, A. C. Brower; E. T. City, Geo. Bryon.

SHAMRIP COUNTY.
Rush Valley, Robert Miller.

DAVIS COUNTY.
Bountiful, W. S. Muir; Centerville, William Reeves; Farmington, Lot Smith and Jno. Leithead; Kaysville, C. Layton.

WEBER COUNTY.
Ogden, Gen C. W. West; North Ogden, Thos. Dunn; East Weber, T. J. Osborne; South Weber, Ed. Cook.

BOX ELDER COUNTY.
Brigham City, S. Smith; North Willow Creek, T. B. Hawkins.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1860.

☽ Full Moon, 29d. 10h. 23m., a.m.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	SUN PAST. HRS.	SUN PAST. SEC.	MOON RISES. H. M.	MOON'S PLACE.
28	Sun	6 26	4 58	16	9	5 7	♐
29	Mon.	6 27	4 57	16	12	Rises	♑
30	Tues.	6 28	4 56	16	15	5 16	♑
31	Wed	6 29	4 55	16	17	5 56	♑
1	Thu.	6 30	4 54	16	18	6 58	♒
2	Fri.	6 32	4 53	16	18	7 53	♒
3	Sat.	6 33	4 52	16	18	8 59	♒

PHENOMENA, &c.

Oct. 28 & 29—If the wind goes round daily with sun, *dry*.
Oct. 30—☿ south 6h. 42m.
Oct. 31—☽ ☍ ☉
Nov. 1—John Taylor born 1808.
Nov. 2—☽ runs high
☞ Great things for next year's Almanac.

Married:

On Sunday, the 21st inst., by Bishop Sheets, in the 8th Ward of this city, Mr. CHARLES C. DULIN and Mrs. ANN SHURRAGUE.

'Tis said that virtue is sweet,
When all true lovers do meet;
Though old, a union is clever,
Because it's now and forever.

KING'S JESTER.

Died:

In this city, on the 4th inst., DAVID PARLEY, infant son of Thomas and Henrietta Bullock, aged 1 year 5 months and 13 days.

Advertisements.

COME, GET YOUR MONEY.

W. I. APPLEBY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, will practice in all the Courts of Utah.

He will attend to the collection of debts, prosecution of claims, &c.

Powers of Attorney for the States and Europe, Indian claims, deeds, leases, articles of agreement, and all other legal documents, drawn up with despatch.

Terms liberal.

Declarations for naturalization attended to.

Office—Townsend's Salt Lake House, East Temple Street, G. S L. City. 4-tf

STRAYED,

ON F. day, Oct. 12, from Hunter's Pasture, two red OXEN, rather heavy, marked respectively 6 and 5 on the left hip, 5 being rather the smallest, 6 having also white hair on the root of tail, forming the letter H; white on face between the eyes; have been shod by a half shoe on right fore foot; J. R. were also cut with scissors on left hip. Whoever will return the above cattle, or give information of their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded by

4-2t F. PASCOE, 17th Ward.

NEW STORE!

JUST OPENED,

On 2nd South Temple Street, opposite the City Hall, Thirteenth Ward.

E. D. WOOLLEY AND SONS

HAVE just received, and now offer for Sale, a small but choice selection of

STAPLE GOODS,

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, fine Teas, currants, prunes, dried apples, rice, soap, candles, tobacco, allspice, pepper, &c.

Horse and ox nails, augers, butts and screws; cutlery, steelyards, chest, and padlocks, coffee mills, queensware, tinware, paints, oils and dye stuffs.

STOVES AND WAGONS!

Spades, shovels, scythes and snaths, hoes, forks, axes, &c., too numerous to mention, but call and see for yourselves.

Every thing of superior quality, selected with an eye to usefulness and economy. 4-tf

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE electors of Great Salt Lake and Tooele Counties will on Monday, the fifth day of November next, elect a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Orson Pratt, sen. A. CUMMING.

Executive Office, Utah Territory, Oct. 20th, 1860. 3-2t

SUGAR MILL.

JOHN TAYLOR has lately put in operation a large powerful SUGAR MILL at the Nail Factory, in the 19th Ward, which is attached to the water wheel of said factory. Persons wishing a good article and dispatch will apply to Joseph Corbitt or Joseph Taylor, on the premises. JOHN TAYLOR.

3 2t

HURRY UP! HURRY UP!

Bring your Cane to the best Mill in the city.

R. B. MARGETTS has his mill in full operation at E. M. Cast's Water Power, north of the Lime Kiln, in the 20th Ward. Those wishing to have their cane worked up immediately can make application on the premises. 2-tf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

A LARGE AMOUNT OF

MERCHANDISE

TO BE

SACRIFICED AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

HAVING opened our Establishment on the "Low Price" and "Live and let live" System, the undersigned would call the attention of the people of Utah Territory to their

Choice and Assorted Stock OF

DRY GOODS STAPLE GOODS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Which they are determined to SELL

Cheap for Cash.

If it is your intention to save money in your purchases, call and examine our Stock and Prices, before buying elsewhere, and you will soon be convinced of the truth of our assertion.

☞ *We take pleasure, and consider it no trouble, to show our Goods.*

J. CALISHER & CO.,

Next door to Young and Irvin's, MAIN STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We are in receipt of a splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS,

among which

FIFTY COOKING STOVES

Of the latest and best patterns, to arrive between the 1st and 5th November next. 3-tf J. CALISHER & CO.

Selected Poetry.

APRES.

Down, down, Ellen, my little one—
Climbing so tenderly up to my knee;
Why should you add to the thoughts that are taunting me,
Dreams of your mother's arms clinging to me?

Cease, cease, Ellen, my little one—
Warbling so fairly close to my ear;
Why should you choose, of all songs that are haunting me,
This, that I made for your mother to hear?

Hush, hush, Ellen, my little one—
Wailing so wearily under the stars;
Why should I think of her tears, that make light to me
Love that had made life, and sorrow that mars?

Sleep, sleep, Ellen, my little one—
Is she not like her, whenever she stirs?
Has she not eyes that will soon be as bright to me,
Lips that will some day be honey'd, like hers?

Yes, yes, Ellen, my little one—
Though her white bosom is still'd in the grave,
Something more white than her bosom is spared to me,
Something to cling to, and something to crave:

Love, love, Ellen, my little one!
Love indestructible, love undefiled,
Love through all deeps of her spirit, lies bared to me,
Oft as I look on the face of her child.

Gleanings.

An Adroit Husband and a Credulous Wife.—The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* tells of a gentleman who was whirling his buxom partner through the figures of the dance, a few nights ago, at a Teutonic ball, when a friend whispered to him that his wife was at the door inquiring for him. He handed his lady to a seat, escaped through the back door, and ran home.—When his wife returned she found her truant lord seated at the table, in dressing gown and slippers, demurely perusing the pages of the prayer book! His wife (dear little innocent) was satisfied that she had been misinformed of his whereabouts.

A Lesson in Chinese.—"The teacher comes in, clothed in a long white gown, bareheaded, his cue hanging down from his back nearly to his heels, and his long white stockings tied over his trousers below the knee. He bows obsequiously, and I (Mr. Dean) motion him to a seat by the table. Thus far we have progressed finely, but now comes the tug of war. For a few minutes we sit eyeing each other. I make the first demonstration by writing some word in Chinese, which I have somewhere picked up. He pronounces it, and I pronounce it after him. This goes badly. I touch my head, and flourish it toward him. He stares at me, not knowing but I am mad. At length the poor man sees what I am at. I want the Chinese word for *head*, and he pronounces it. I cheer him, and write it down, and flourish for him to write the Chinese; he takes the little brush pencil and writes it, and I imitate him. I next touch my nose, and the same process is gone through with; and so on with various things. Now and then I pick up a Chinese word. I make what use I can of books, and so creep along, *a la* baby."

Chewing.—Richards was an inveterate chewer of tobacco. To break himself of the habit, he took up another, which was that of making a pledge, about once a month, that he would never chew another piece. He broke his pledge just as often as he made it. The last time I had seen him he told me he had broken off for good, but now, as I met him, he was taking another chew. "Why, Richards," says I, "you told me you had given up that habit, but I see you are at it again." "Yes," he replied, "I have gone to chewing, and left off lying."

Instances of Modesty.—It is said a lady once asked Lord Brougham, the great English orator and author, who was the best debater in the House of Lords. The peer modestly replied: "Lord Stanley is the second, madam." His lordship's modesty is equal to that of a distinguished northern lecturer on Phrenology. He told his audience that there were three remarkable heads in the United States; one was that of Calhoun, the other that of Daniel Webster. "The third, ladies and gentlemen," said the lecturer, "modesty forbids me to mention."

Drinking.—An Irishman had been sick a long time, and while in that state would occasionally cease breathing, and life be apparently extinct for some time, when he would come to again. On one of these occasions when he had just awakened from his sleep, his friend Patrick asked him, "And how'll ye know, Jimmy, when yer dead? yer after waking up every time." "Bring me a glass of whisky, and say, 'here's till ye, Jimmy,' and if I don't rise and dhrink, then bury me," was the reply.

Sublime and Ridiculous.—The answer of the Indian chief has often been admired, who, at one of the councils held with the agents of the United States, on being invited to take a chair, replied proudly, "The earth is my mother—I will repose on her bosom" In connection with this we recollect the reply of a western squatter to an inquiry in regard to his place of abode. If it were not for the homeliness of the language, it would exceed in sublimity the celebrated reply of the savage chieftain. It shows how narrow is the line which divides the sublime from the ridiculous—for, in this case, the effect arises from the irresistible confounding of the two. The sentiment is really lofty, while the manner in which it is conveyed, cannot fail to provoke a smile. "Mister, where is your house?" asked a curious traveler of a half-horse and half-alligator squatter. "House, aye? Do you think that I'm one of that sort? Stranger! I sleeps in the government purchase—I eats raw bear and buffalo, and drinks out of the Miaissippi!"

A Hat among the Hoops.—A few Sundays since, at Grace Church, says *The Home Journal*, a young gentleman put his hat under the seat, and shortly afterward two prepossessing young ladies sat next him. At the conclusion of the service the ladies left the church first, and the gentleman stooped in search of his hat, and, to his surprise, found it gone. He called the sexton and applied to that functionary for advice. Mr Brown suggested that it might have been caught in the ladies' crinoline; and entangled in the crinoline sure enough it was. After bobbing against one of the young ladies' ankles for a distance of about twenty yards, the hat dropped out, much to the astonishment and surprise of those following.

Price of Sheep.—A writer in the *Alta*, who has been traveling for the past three or four weeks in the agricultural counties in the vicinity of the Bay, writes his latest letter on sheep and the sheep business. He says, speaking of the counties south of the Bay—Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, &c.: "A New Mexican ewe is worth about $3, an American, a Southdown, or a half-Merino, $6; an Australian Merino, $12. A New Mexican sheep produces, on an average, two pounds of wool per year, worth from five to seven cents per pound; the American, four pounds, worth from eighteen to twenty cents; the half-Merino, five pounds, worth from eighteen to twenty-four cents; the Southdown, five pounds, worth from twenty to twenty-one cents; the Australian Merino, seven pounds, worth from twenty to twenty-one cents. These weights indicate the size of the unwashed fleeces, and the prices are those paid in this market for unwashed wool.

The Sacre Cœur.—On one occasion Louis Phillippe and his queen, then in exile in Claremont, drove over to Roehampton to see the convent of the Sacre Cœur, which had been recently established there by the community of French nuns. This French order of the Sacre Cœur is one of high distinction, and was, in the days of the Bourbons, one of aristocratic exclusiveness. In 1851 the Countess de Gramont was, I believe, at the head of the chief house of the community in Paris, and Madame Clifford, sister of the late Lord Clifford, was superioress of the Rochampton branch. The royal visitors, who were incognito, asked permission as strangers to see the convent chapel, and were allowed to go over the whole establishment. The lady nun who conducted them through the house was so amiable and agreeable that the queen, on leaving, expressed her extreme satisfaction with the arrangements of the community, and her pleasure at finding herself once again among her good and pious compatriots. "Perhaps," added her majesty, "you will be interested to know who your visitors are. This gentleman is Louis Phillippe—I am the Queen Amelie." The nun, bowing profoundly, replied, with a gentle smile, "And I am Mademoiselle Bonaparte." The strange coincidence evidently touched their majesties, and the queen could not refrain from giving expression to her surprise at the waywardness of fate which had thus brought together within a convent of the old *regime* the royal houses of Bonaparte and Orleans.—*Sir Bernard Burke's Second Series of Vicissitudes of Families.*

Varieties.

If misfortune comes into your house, be patient and smile pleasantly, and it will stalk out again, for it can't bear cheerful company.

To enjoy to-day, stop worrying about to-morrow. Next week will be just as capable of taking care of itself as this one is.

Narrowness of mind is frequently the cause of obstinacy. We do not easily believe beyond what we see.

A poet says that the wind kisses the waves. That, we suppose, is the celebrated "kiss for a blow," about which we have heard so much.

It is a general remark that all classes of persons are ever ready to give their opinions. We think the lawyers must be excepted—they sell theirs.

Socrates, seeing a scolding wife who had hung herself on an olive tree, exclaimed: "Oh, that all trees would bear such fruit!"

The man whose soul lives in the thoughts of wealth, can never become the possessor of that inestimable jewel—content.

When a girl *hunts* a husband, the engagement ring, to be in keeping, should be *chased*.

Teach your children to help themselves—but not to what doesn't belong to them.

Many institutions are improperly called seminaries, for they do not half teach anything.

Virtue is the mother of happiness.

The most absent minded man that we ever heard of, was an editor out west, who in attempting to scratch his head in church, reached over and scratched an old maid's. She immediately fainted.

"Tommy, my son, run to the store and get me some sugar." "Excuse me, ma; I am somewhat indisposed this morning. Send father and tell him to bring be a plug of tobacco!"

The triumph of woman lies not in the admiration of her lover, but in respect of her husband, and that can only be gained by a cultivation of those qualities which she knows he most values.

The most important lesson of life is to know how to be happy within ourselves, when home is our comfort and all in all. Do not refine away happiness by thinking that which is good may be better.

Be always frank and true; spurn every sort of affectation and disguise. Have the courage to confess your ignorance and awkwardness. Confide your faults and follies to but few.

It is the part of wisdom to do great things without a fuss. When Solomon, the wisest of men, built his wondrous temple, no sound of saw or hammer was heard therein.

Trees with double flowers are too often the emblem of friendship—there is plenty of blossom, but no fruit.

He who follows his recreation instead of his business, will, in a little time, have no business to follow.

Don't think you are making a bargain when you cheat a customer; for, in the long run, all such operations will turn out quadruple losses.

Advertisements.

Fresh Arrivals!
FRESH ARRIVALS!!
GOODS! GOODS!
GOODS,
Cheaper, Still Cheaper!
IN GREAT VARIETY, STYLE, AND BEAUTY,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY,
AT
WALKER BROTHERS',
East Temple Street, G. S. L. City,
AND
Main St., Fairfield, Camp Floyd.
☞ The attention of Country Dealers particularly solicited. 1-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
4,000 BUSHELS of Wheat, also Oats, and Barley, for which the highest market price will be paid.
THOMAS BOX.
July 27, 1860. 1-tf.

NORTH THE EMPIRE ROLLS.
THE undersigned, having permanently located in LOGAN, the county city of Cache County, takes pleasure in assuring the public that for the future he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
which he will sell low for any and all kinds of produce.
BOOTS and SHOES made to order.
Bills for LUMBER furnished at short notice.
Produce taken for all we have to sell.
Remember the Produce Store.
4-tf S. M. BLAIR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!
GEORGE GODDARD
HAS just received, on commission, a quantity of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Children's Fancy Do., &c. &c.,
which he is determined to sell VERY, VERY CHEAP for Cash.
For instance:
Good Pants, lined, $2 00 a pair and upwards.
Plush Vests, . . 2 25 each "
Over Coats, . . 8 25 each "
Good Strong Hunting Shoes . . . . 2 50 per pair.
(Every thing else in like proportion,)
and lots of things for Ladies, equally cheap.
My store is one door north of Thomas Box's.
N.B. Those who wish for Bargains had better come quick. 1-tf

$25 REWARD.
I WILL pay Twenty Five Dollars Reward for a bay mare MULE, which I lost on the 20th of July last, in Kay's Ward, branded with double Z on the right shoulder and hip; also other brands, some not recollected. The said mule is heavy made, medium height; carries the neck a little bowed and ears rather straight. Any person delivering the said mule to Wm. Jennings, will receive the reward. I believe the mule to be in or about Sessions settlement.
2-4t S. M. BLAIR.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. HOUTZ & BRINGHURST beg to inform the public that they have a large and excellent assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, of every description, at their establishment in Springville, which they will exchange for Wheat and Cattle, allowing the highest market price. They have also a large quantity of Wool, which they will exchange for wheat or cash. Call and see us at the Houtz & Co.'s Mill. s3-tf

CACHE VALLEY DRUG STORE.
J. H. MARTINEAU
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Cache county that he has established a
Drug Store at Logan,
Cache county, where he keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
of the best quality, consisting of Grafenberg Pills, Eye Lotion, Children's Panacea, Marshall's Uterine Catholicau, Green Mountain Ointment, and a great variety of the staple articles of the trade. Also, Indigo, Logwood, Alum, Copperas, Essences, Soap, Alcohol, &c., &c., &c., which he will sell low for cash. Physicians are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
An assortment of
STAPLE GOODS
kept constantly on hand, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Liquors, DRY GOODS, and a great variety of notions. Also, Rifles, Double barreled Guns, and Ammunition, which will be sold low for cash.
☞ Butter, Lard, Eggs, &c., WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid.
s5-3m JAMES H. MARTINEAU.

Lost, Stolen or Strayed,
ONE yoke of CATTLE, of a light red color branded double diamonds on the horns; one has a brockled face, and shod on the fore-feet; the other a bobtail. Both are branded on the left side with W, and H on left hip. Any person informing me where they are to be obtained, shall be satisfactorily rewarded by calling on C. R. Savage, at Cannon & Savage's Photographic Room, next door to the Salt Lake House, G. S. L. City. 3-tf

TREES, TREES, TREES.
THERE may be found this fall, at the Nurseries and Gardens of Charles H. Oliphant, 12th Ward, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees.
Apple trees, two years old, grafted with some of the best summer, fall and winter varieties from the States.
Several thousand fine Peach Trees, one, two, and three years old.
Plum trees, two years old, of several choice varieties from the States.
Peach trees, one, two and three years old.
Apricot trees, a large quantity, one and two years old.
Grape Vines and Locust trees.
Also, one thousand Hooker Strawberry Plants, one of the finest strawberries cultivated in the States.
Wheat, corn, hay, produce of all kinds, lumber, shingles and wood, taken in exchange. 3tf

NOTICE.
U. S. Marshal's Office,
G. S. City, Oct. 15th, 1860.
THE time of holding Court in this District having been changed, persons summoned as Grand Jurors to appear here on the 29th inst. are hereby notified not to attend.
ENOCH L. MASON,
3 1t Dep. U. S. Marshal.

Dissolution of Partnership.
WE, the undersigned, have this day dissolved the partnership heretofore existing between us as Station Keepers, on East Bear River, known and transacting business under the name and title of Myers & Ball.
All persons having accounts with the aforesaid firm, are hereby notified that John W. Myers will receive all moneys due, and pay all the firm indebtedness, on account of business transacted up to this 10th day of September, 1860
JOHN W. MYERS,
3-3t JAMES L. BALL.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.
WE, the undersigned, having received from the EASTERN STATES
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
DRY
GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
STATIONERY,
CROCKERY WARE,
And Notions;
And in addition thereto having purchased the entire Stock of Messrs. HOCKADAY & BURR, we are prepared to TRADE for
CASH, CATTLE, WHEAT OR FLOUR,
on reasonable terms.
STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 28, 1860. s1-tf

Great Reduction!
THE
PURE POTEEN
CHEAPER THAN EVER
AT
THE TENTH WARD
DISTILLERY.
Wholesale, $2 50; Retail, $3 00.
THE undersigned again returns thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, and begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the Old Pottery, in the 10th Ward, a superior
UNADULTERATED ARTICLE
OF
GRAIN WHISKY,
Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of
PURE CORDIAL.
The distillery is still under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.
1-tf. GEORGE BADDLEY.

Labor is Wealth--Persevere & Prosper.
D. J. ROSS, SHOEMAKER,
BEGS to inform the public that he has REMOVED his Shop to the Mechanics' Buildings, on 2nd South Street; near the Post Office, where he is on hand to accommodate his customers with whatever they want in his line. Encourage labor and create wealth. All kinds of produce taken as payment. 1-3m

CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.
REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

WHO WILL EXCHANGE?
I HAVE 32 acres of Farming Land enclosed by itself, and under cultivation; together with a good dwelling house, which I will exchange for City property, cash, or stock.
For particulars, apply at the Mountaineer office. 1-tf.

EMILY H. MILLS,
Milliner, Mantle and Dressmaker, and Embroiderer,
RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of her friends and the ladies generally.
Orders punctually and neatly executed, and charges moderate.
Emigration Street, 13th Ward, G. S. L. City.
s5-3m

HATTING.
THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L City, one block north of Temple Block.
WANTED,
All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.
1-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

MILLWORK & MACHINERY.
WE are prepared to build or repair all kinds of Millwork and Machinery, including water, wind and horse powers; drills, reapers and thrashers; sugar and fanning mills; by contract or otherwise, at the lowest prices for ready pay.
Those having States machinery will find it to their advantage to employ us.
Patterns for castings and models of machinery made to order.
Our terms are—Store pay, produce of all kinds at the current rates, 10 per cent discount for cash.
WM. J. SILVER,
J. FORBES.
East side of 10th Ward, G. S. L. City. s5-3m

NEW GOODS
FROM THE EAST.
J. B. KIMBALL & CO.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to their
LARGE STOCK
OF
GOODS,
Just received from the East, which consists of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
Millinery Goods,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HARDWARE,
Boots and Shoes,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS & CAPS,
GOLDEN ERA
COOK STOVES;
A FULL STOCK OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES
All of the above goods we invite the public to examine
Quality and Prices.
s1-tf J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

BOWARD & BOWRING,
MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES,
HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC.,
AT the Old Stand of CUMMINGS & JONES, and also at the SADDLERY adjoining the Post Office, and fronting on Main Street.
Having employed a large number of the most efficient workmen, H. & B. are prepared and determined to give the utmost satisfaction in the quality of all articles manufactured by them as well as in punctuality in filling orders.
A liberal price paid for hides, bark and oil.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange. 1-tf

WANTED.
AT my FURNITURE SHOP,
2500 feet 3 by 4 Scantling.
5000 " 2 inch Plank.
2000 " 1¼ " "
2500 " 1½ " "
5000 " 1 " "
Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Quaking Asp Timber for Chairs.
A large quantity of Furniture constantly on hand.
Call and see. 1-tf J. C. LITTLE.

"Give us the Fruit of our own Hands, and let our own Works praise us in our Gates."
THE undersigned has opened his COMB FACTORY, in the 17th Ward, on Jordan Street, and sells a good article of Coarse and Fine Combs by the dozen and by the piece. I will take every kind of produce in exchange at Tithing Office prices, but will allow for meat 10c. a pound; for hard wood, $10; soft wood, $8 per cord; for home made cloth, $2 50; rolls, 75 cents; woollen yarn, $1 50 a pound, to encourage home manufacture.
1-3m LOUIS BISCHOFF.

WOODMANSEE & BROS.
HAVING recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of
GOODS,
have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by
HORD & DICKSON,
Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.
Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconetts, Delaines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Satinettes, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Bottled Brandies, Old Rye, and other liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.
TERMS, CASH.
A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.
Give us a call. No trouble to show goods.
1-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.
THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and Mountaineer Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.
It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.
EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.
1-tf

Consulting Engineer and Millwright.
THOSE about to erect mills of any kind will do well to give me a call; as being well posted on the latest Improvements in Machinery, by personal experience, and continually receiving correspondence from the East in relation thereto, I shall be enabled to give them the benefit thereof without experimenting on untried novelties.
Books posted by the day, week or month.
WM J. SILVER.
East side of the 10th Ward, G. S. L. City.
s5-3m

Fire & Brimstone
A. C. PYPER
TAKES pleasure in presenting to the public a superior article of
HOME-MANUFACTURED
SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE,
better than any imported from the States. For SALE at Messrs. NIXON, GODDARD, and A. TAYLOR & SON'S Stores, wholesale and retail.
Who will encourage Home Manufacture? 1-tf

E. MARTIN,
CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE
PAINTER,
GILDER, &c.
ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.
PUTTY,
Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.
THE BEST
PAINT SHOP,
IN THE TERRITORY,
In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 1-tf

BIG COTTONWOOD
DISTILLERY.
THE Proprietor having opened a House in Salt Lake City, sign of
Pony Express,
is prepared to supply his customers with a very superior article of
WHISKY, BRANDY, CORDIAL, AND BEER.
☞ All kinds of Produce, especially Wheat, taken in exchange.
Sept. 17. s4-tf WILLIAM HOWARD.

GLOBE
BAKERY,
Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.
RICHARD GOLIGHTLY
BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.
FINE LIGHT BREAD
Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns; Absorothy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.
☞ Rye Bread three times a week. 1-tf

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
SIGN OF BIG
T
Hooper, Eldredge & Co.
HAVE received and are NOW OPENING a Magnificent Assortment of
NEW, FRESH & BEAUTIFUL
GOODS,
Consisting in part of
Ladies' and Gents' Dress Goods;
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Well selected
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
Glass, Nails, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH AND PUTTY.
ALSO,
A Complete and Well-Selected Stock of
LADIES', GIRLS' & INFANTS' BOOTEES & SHOES;
GENTS' BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, HATS, ETC.
Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, and a full stock of Notions, &c.
They are determined to SELL THEM
Low for Cash or Ready Pay,
and will take pleasure in showing them. Please call and see us.
☞ Remember the Sign of the Big T.
G. S. L. City, Oct. 1, 1860. 1-tf

JORDAN MILLS.
THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.
To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage anew.
1-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.
Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
1-tf

NEW ARRIVALS
FROM THE EAST,
At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s.
LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO. would respectfully tender thanks to their many friends & patrons for past favors, while they have again to announce the arrival, within a few days, of two trains of 60 Waggons, loaded with a very large and superior selection of
NEW GOODS.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES
May be expected on many items independent of the supply or demand in market. We invite an early call to examine our stock.
A full assortment of citizen's as well as Sutler's Goods kept at our store in CAMP FLOYD, where, as well as in Salt Lake City, Country Dealers can be supplied at wholesale, on liberal terms.
Fifty light Chicago Waggons and several hundred head of superior work Oxen also for sale.
1-tf LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

PANTECHNICON.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION!
A New Arrival of very Superior GOODS, and now Selling at Unparalelled Low Prices.
G. CLEMENTS,
GRATEFUL for many past favors, respectfully informs the public that he has opened his
NEW STORE
in EAST TEMPLE STREET, G. S. L. City; where he has on hand an extensive Stock of the best articles of
MERCHANDISE,
And the choicest varieties of
GROCERIES
that can be purchased in the Eastern Markets with ready money.
The GROCERIES consist of the luxuries and comforts of life—of everything suitable for the finest and most fastidious taste, and every comfort for the plainest appetite and humblest means.
The MERCHANDISE comprises Dry Goods of all kinds, textures, patterns, colors and shades to please and delight the eye, and adorn and comfort the body.
A large assortment of the most fashionable styles of
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
in great variety to suit old and young, rich and poor.
The patrons of education will learn with pleasure that he has on hand a splendid stock of uniform
SCHOOL BOOKS,
embracing McGuffey's series of Readers, Mitchel's Geography and Atlas, Ray's Arithmetic, Slates, Pencils, Stationery, &c., &c.
IRONMONGERY.
TINWARE.
Brass Kettles, Butts, Screws, Looking Glasses, Queensware, and Yankee Notions;
and, in short, everything suitable for the growing demands of a great and prosperous people.
The goods are marked at the lowest figures, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.
The STORE may easily be distinguished by the large
TOWN CLOCK
in front of the building, which will give the correct time day and night, and be a guide to the best and cheapest Emporium in Utah.
The strictest attention paid to business and customers. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Office and Residence, 13th Ward opposite City Brewery. 1-tf

D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,
N. E. corner of West Temple, and 2nd South Sts.
I WILL wait upon all persons, in pursuit of health, who may favor me with a call. I keep constantly on hand a choice selection of medicine of the best quality for my practice; also Richardson's Concentrated Physical Jaundice Bitters, and Family Pills. They have no equal for the bilious attacks peculiar to this climate. They are put up by me, fresh every month. Every family in the country should keep on hand this valuable medicine, which is ready for use when needed; have these instead of the cheap, useless preparations that are palmed off on Utah, which have been put up twenty years ago.
Trusses, Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, and other instruments, on an improved plan, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri (falling down of the womb). Persons troubled with these weaknesses, will find it to their advantages to consult DR RICHARDSON.
Cash, wheat, flour, butter, eggs, &c., taken in exchange. Don't forget to bring it along.
1-tf.

DENTAL ART.
THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.
JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
1-tf G. S. L. City.

PAINTING.
W. V. MORRIS,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
SHOP—Next door north of George Cronya's Store, East Temple Street. 1-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.
THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in
FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,
WHERE THEY ARE SELLING
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.
Farmington, Davis Co. 1-tf

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH.
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]
RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c, carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.
Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.
☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
WILLIAM DERR
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 1-tf

WM. S. GODBE
KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
AND
CHEMICALS,
of the best quality.
A full assortment of the well-known
GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,
the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.
A great variety of
Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.
Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,
Of the best styles.
Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.
☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.
All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.
I can now offer the public an article of
Ale and Beer
that will compare favorably with any in the world.
WM. S. GODBE.
One door south of Drug Store, Main Street. 1-tf

Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.
THURKILL & SPROAT
BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they still hold forth at their Old Stand, one door north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pants, always on hand.
Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.
Cutting done. Terms reasonable. 1-tf

R. S. KELSEY
BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his
Tailor's Shop,
to the next door south of Bolton, the Watchmaker, in Main St., at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.
All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish, he having been professionally engaged in several of the principal cities of Europe, he combines himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion. All kinds of clothing cleaned, dyed, repaired, sponged, &c., removed, and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.
Cutting done on reasonable terms.
A large quantity of heavy sheet iron on hand.
Buckskins wanted immediately. s5-tf

BL
Folio
AN45
635.M86